The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,278 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	From Bombay.
P. M. L. MASILIA	4808	1600	S. D. Shallard	13th April
** SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	13th "
P. L. GANGES	4194	800	E. Stewart	20th "
P. M. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
P. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
** SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
P. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th "
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
P. L. THAMES	4401	800	W. A. Seaton	29th "
* SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked P. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue Tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :—April 21st and May 5th, and 19th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,003	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey, *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	21st April 1888.
STURA	...	12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	2th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

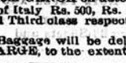
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th April. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

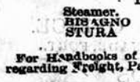
Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HEAD LINE.



THE S. S. INISHOWEN HEAD will be LEAVING L Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK, on or about the 12th instant, for ANTWERP. Has good accommodation for a few Cabin passengers at moderate rates and liberal allowance for baggage.

For particulars apply to

JOHN M. HEYN,
Agent,
No. 23, Elphinstone Circle,
Or CAPTAIN on Board.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

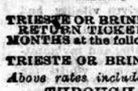
S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 19TH APRIL.

THIS well known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,900 tons will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort for first-class passengers. Two and four berth cabins on deck. The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE New Steamship CITY of DUBLIN, 5,000 tons, Captain R. Mc NEIL, built under special Survey above the highest Class at Lloyds, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd May. The cabins are on deck amidships, and each contains two berths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th April, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 16th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th April, at noon.

S. S. Kerbela 1978 " .....on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon and MORMUGAO for Bombay every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO : First Class Rs. 15 0
Do. Second Class " 7 8
Do. Deck without diet " 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 7, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid steamship "AUSTRALASIAN," 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London early in May. It is expected that the steamer will be ready to leave on the 10th May, but the exact date will be advertised later on.

She will be followed by her sister ship "the "DAMASCUS," 3,700 tons, of the same line, which will leave Bombay on 24th May.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

The voyage to London including all stoppages will, it is expected, be made in 22 days, the time taken by the Australasian on her last two voyages.

For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE-ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES.

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 6-0 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARRIAGE LAMPS.

A NEW STOCK of the best quality just to hand, Silvered Reflectors and Mounts.
Price, Rs. 24 to Rs. 35 per pair.

DASHBOARD LAMPS.
For fixing on the Dashboard.
Rs. 10 each. Superior, Rs. 22-8 each.

STIRRUP LAMPS.
To fasten on Stirrup when riding.
Rs. 5-8.

RAILWAY READING LAMPS.
For Candles.
Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 each.

CAMP LANTERNS.
Of several descriptions, for Kerosine or Cocoanut Oil.
Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 9 each.

MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
For Candles.
Rs. 4 each.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GUARANTEED TABLE PLATE.
ELECTRO-POTOSI
(Registered).
In introducing this
SPECIAL BRAND OF ELECTRO-PLATE,
The POTOSI SILVER COMPANY submit that they have
OVERCOME A GREAT OBJECTION
In the purchasing of Plated Forks and Spoons, in that the
QUANTITY OF SILVER DEPOSITED
IS GUARANTEED,
and also the
Wear for a long period.

The Plating is on Potosi Silver, a beautiful white metal itself, and well known for its excellence and wear-resisting qualities, so that if the Silver, through bad usage of the articles, is removed, a METAL IS REVEALED SIMILAR IN MANY RESPECTS and not of the colour of brass, as is too often the case with most makes of Electro-Plate.

THE "GUARANTEED" ELECTRO-PLATE
Is produced in two qualities, and with each dozen of Forks and Spoons is given.

A Guarantee bearing the Seal of the Company, certifying that the various weights of Silver have been duly deposited on the goods.

PRICE LIST OF ELECTRO-POTOSI
OLD "ENGLISH" OR "FIDDLE" PATTERN.
Guaranteed to wear twenty years.

	Weight of silver deposited dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks	14	per doz.	23	0
Dessert " "	10	"	17	8
Tea "	9	"	10	8
" " 5 o'clock	5	"	8	0
Egg " Gilt Bowl	8	"	12	0
Mustard " "	7	"	12	0
Salt " "	7	"	11	8
Pickle Forks	10	each	1	4
Oyster "	10	"	1	0
Gravy Spoons	28	"	4	8
Sugar "	12	"	1	2
" Tongs	12	"	2	0
" " 5 o'clock	8	"	1	0
Soup Ladles	42	"	7	0
Sauce "	12	"	2	0
Butter Knives	12	"	2	0
Ice Tongs	12	"	2	0

GUARANTEED TO WEAR FIFTEEN YEARS.

	Weight of silver deposited. dwt.		Rs.	a.
Table Spoons or Forks	9	per doz.	19	0
Dessert " "	7	"	14	0
Tea "	6	"	9	0
Egg "	6	"	8	8
Mustard "	5	"	7	0
Sugar "	7	each	0	14
" Tongs	9	"	1	8
Soup Ladles	27	"	6	0
Sauce " "	8	"	1	8

EACH DOZEN SPOONS AND FORKS WILL BE PACKED IN AN ELEGANT MINIATURE PLATE CHEST.

Orders for Electro-Potosi exceeding Rs. 50 will be sent carriage paid to any part of India by V. P. Post accompanied with a guarantee, bearing the seal of the Company.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.
"CAVENDISH CUTLERY."

THIS new registered brand of Cutlery is made from extra quality steel, hand forged and carefully tempered, the result being an Article superior to anything which has as yet been introduced. The Cavendish Ware will be very welcome to those who dislike large and heavy Cutlery at the Table, as the sizes are very symmetrical, and, moreover, especially distinguished for thir particularly elegant appearance.

	"A." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.			"B." Quality, Cavendish Brand, with solid Ivory Balance Handles.			"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable Article.			Buckhorn for Shikar and District Use.		
Table Knives	per doz.	Rs. 33	0 ...	Rs. 27	0	...	Rs. 21	0	...	Rs. 11	0	
Dessert Knives	"	" 28	0 ...	" 22	0	...	" 18	0	...	" 9	8	
Meat Carvers	per pair	" 12	0 ...	" 9	8	...	" 7	8	...	" 4	0	
Game Carver	"	" 12	0 ...	" 9	8	...	" 7	8	...	" 3	0	
Steel Sharpeners	Each	" 5	0 ...	" 4	0	...	" 2	12	...	1	4	
COMPLETE SET, as above		Rs. 90	0 ...	Rs. 72	0	...	Rs. 56	12	...	Rs. 28	12	

TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

	Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	a.	Queen Anne. Rs.	a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs.	a.
Table Forks ...Per doz.	25	0	27	0	29	0
Dessert Forks "	20	0	22	0	23	8
Table Spoons. "	25	0	27	0	29	0
Dessert Spoons "	20	0	22	0	23	8
Tea Spoons ... "	10	0	11	0	12	0
" " Miniature "	9	0	9	0	11	0
Egg Spoons ..... "	12	8	12	8	14	0
Salt Spoons ..... "	12	8	12	8	14	0
Mustard Spoons each	1	0	1	0	1	6
Gravy Spoons... each	5	8	5	12	6	8

	Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	a.	Queen Anne. Rs.	a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs.	a.
Sugar " ... "	1	4	1	4	1	4
Ice Tongs ..... "	4	0	4	0	6	0
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped ..... "	7	8	7	8	8	0
Butter Knives ... "	2	4	2	4	2	12
Sauce Ladles..... "	2	4	2	4	2	12
Fish Helpers ...Per pair	16	0	16	0	18	0
Knife Rests ... "	2	0	2	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops each	2	8	2	8	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

A. L & W.'S.
NEW "TROPICAL" FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS OR SLEEPING SUITS.

THIS beautiful material is very Cool in the Wear, unshrinkable and moderate in price. Messrs. A. L. and W. will forward patterns and easy self-measurement forms on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
Est. in 1870. BOMBAY. Est. in 1870.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS ; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS ; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocke Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELS.
IN TINS, READY FOR USE.

FOR Painting New, or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs' Tables, Bird Cages, Bedstead, Photo-Frames, &c. Is now being used in England in immense quantities.

The following Colours are in stock :—

Vermillion.	Electric Green.	Ivory.
Dark Red.	Old Gold.	Arabian Brown
Straw	Grass Green.	French Grey.
Dark Blue.	Blue.	Olive.
White.	Maroon.	Coral Pink.
Turquoise.	Indian Yellow.	Heliotrope.
Dark Oak.	Green.	Chocolate.
Orange.	Light Oak.	Black.
Terra Cotta.	Hedge Sparrow's Egg.	Primrose.
Canary.	Pea Green.	Green.

Per tin, Re. 1-4, each. Brushes, 14 as., each.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE MANILLAS.

A VERY fine parcel has just been received of No. 2 CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 5.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

PRICKLY-HEAT.

SUFFERERS from this annoyance are recommended to use "THYMOLITE," the New Antiseptic Toilet Powder. It allays the irritation of the skin, giving the most grateful relief. "THYMOLITE" is perfectly harmless, and may be applied with benefit to the most sensitive skin.

Per box.....Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.
A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT.

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.

KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.

KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIPYRIN ELIXIR.
THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

ANTIPYRIN, a new artificial Alcaloid, a product from Coal Tar, was discovered in 1883, by Knoor of Erlangen, and according to Prof. Watson Smith, F. C. S., has been found to be a potent remedy for Sea Sickness. Administered in doses of 15 grains three times a day before embarking, and the first three days of the voyage it has been found in every case to completely prevent Sea Sickness.

The Elixir will be found the most palatable and convenient form of taking Antipyrin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	as.
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
" Daweons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
" Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
" Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
" Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8
" No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	12
" " 2 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	4
" " 3 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AUCKLAND HOUSE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIMLA.

THIS School, which is worked on the system of the English High Schools, is designed to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION, and offers special advantages in modern languages, music, and painting. The Head Mistress (Literate in Arts) is assisted by a competent Staff of Resident English Teachers.

Next term begins February 15th.

For particulars address the HEAD MISTRESS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the share and interest of Mr. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO HARDIKAR, in our firm CEASED and DETERMINED on and from THIS DAY.—Dated 1st April, 1888.

RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.

With reference to the above the undersigned, who is now the SOLE OWNER of the said firm of RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., will, on and from the above date, continue to carry on the business thereof in the same name.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DOOBASH.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoise Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

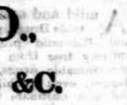
SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWAR ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

REMOVAL
NOTICE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
BEG TO NOTIFY THAT THEY HAVE
REMOVED
FROM RAMPART ROW
TO
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET,
The premises lately occupied by PELITI & Co.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, &C.
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.


THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear		8 0 to 16	8	Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5	8
Travelling Suits		30 0 to 35	0	Money Belts, Pockets all round	from	3	8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.		45 0 to 55	0	Block Tin Collar Boxes		1	6
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters		48 0 to 55	0	China Grass Slippers		1	8
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4	4	Morocco Slippers		2	8
Do. do. Collars	"	4	8	Brown Leather Slippers		2	12
Best Oxford do.	"	5	0	Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5	8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8 to	8	0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to	12	8	Cholera Belts		2	12
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to	25	0	Woven Cholera Belts		2	12
Warm Lamb's Wool Undervests	each	6	0	Champagne or Sodawater Taps		12	12
Do. do. Pants	pair	6	0	Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8	8	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3	0
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20	0	Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25	0	Travelling Pillows	each	5	8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30	0	Rezais or Quilts	from	6	8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	"	15	0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per doz.	12	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	1	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15	0	Metal Soap Boxes	from	1	8
Stout Merino Vests	each	5	8	Sponges	"	1	8
Stout Merino Pants	"	6	8	Sponge Bags		1	8
Gauze Merino Pants	"	6	8	Rug Straps		1	2
Warm Gloves	"	1	8	Leather Purses		2	0
Warm Mufflers	2 8 to	3	0	Sovereign Boxes		2	0
Travelling Caps	from	3	0	Razors, ready for use		1	0
Best Tweed Hats	"	4	8	Shaving Brushes		0	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6	8	Nail Brushes		0	8
Linen Faced Collars	"	0	12	Tooth Brushes		0	8
Best Linen Cuffs	"	10	0	Hair Brushes		1	0
Linen Faced Cuffs	"	1	8	Military Hair Brushes in leather case		1	8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27	0	Nail Scissors	from	0	8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40	0	Pad-Locks	"	1	8
Railway Portmanteaux		13	0	Penknives	"	1	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8	0	Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	"	15	0
Soiled Linen Bags		5	0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	"	18	8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28	0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, fitted complete	from	5	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13	8	Silber's Patent Water Bottles	from	25	0
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25	0	Carbon Pocket Filters	each	10	8
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25	0	Waterproof Coats		4	8
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to	38	0	Air Pillows		7	8
Ladies' Sun Hats		5	0	Air Cushions		4	8
Overland Chairs		4	0			5	0
Despatch Boxes		18	8				

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

ANDERSON'S
ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY Co.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
OPERATTA,
COMEDIETTA,
AND MUSICAL MELANGE.
WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1888.
GRASS WIDOWS.
BALLAD.....Mr. John Webbe.
TAMBOURINE DANCE.
MISS EMMA MARKHAM.
THE IRISH FOOTMAN.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m.
PLAN AT SOUNY AND CO., LD.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION,
THE ALFRED THEATRICAL COMPANY
will perform at the
ALFRED THEATRE,
ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH APRIL, 1888,
THE NEW PARSI SOCIAL PLAY,
entitled,
HOMLO HAN
OR
CHEATING PLAY NEVER THRIVES,
especially written for the occasion by
MR. NANABHAI R. RANINA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class Rs. 5 each.
Second " " 2 "
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE GREATER PART OF
"THE MESSIAH"
Will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. Watson.	Mr. Chisholm.
Mrs. Preston.	Mr. Hebditch.
Mr. Dixon.	Mr. Wyer.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. on and after MONDAY, the 9th instant.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3
Book Seats..... Rs. 2

A few copies of the full score of "The Messiah" may be bought at the Door on THURSDAY EVENING.
N.B.—There will be no afternoon repetition of this Performance.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

GRAND TRANSPARENT PANORAMA SALOON.

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.

JUST RECEIVED beautiful handwork sceneries from the best artist in Paris.
The proprietor gives away a part of his income in presents to the visitors.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "LEPANTO," ARRIVED from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 9th March, 1888. Agents.

SEA AND OCEAN
RAPID NAVIGATION CO., LD.
PROSPECTUS.

THE object of this Company is to purchase the British Patent No. 5635 of 1887 of George Alfred DePenning for "Improvements in Steam Vessels."
These vessels are designed for great speed, to go 42 miles and upwards per hour, so as to be able easily to do 1,000 miles in the 24 hours, or in fact the voyage from Bombay to London and *vice versa* in 7 days.
It is intended to construct one vessel *first* in some of the great building yards of Great Britain, under a binding contract to complete the vessel within a year.
The Company is to be registered in London, with a Sterling Capital equal to the contracted and incidental cost of the *first* vessel. The Capital to be divided into £1 shares, without further liability.
The Subscribers in India, as the Promoters of the Company, will receive £1 Shares for every Rs. 10 paid up, and will not be liable to any further payment.
Owing to the disadvantage of remitting to London from loss in Exchange, the number of Shares allotted to India is necessarily small; a few remaining shares, however, are still available.
The Inventor, George Alfred DePenning, being on his way to London now at the Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, where he may be interviewed, and he will gladly give every information. A copy of the specification and drawings may also be had from him on application.

FEVERISH WEATHER

Will be sure to increase the demand
FOR
MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.
For the cure of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Ber Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties. As this Preparation is entirely free from opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given, without any danger, even to children. It NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary Cold, when attended with Feverishness and Headache, the medicine acts as a charm, giving speedy relief when properly administered and the directions given with each bottle are attended to.
By common consent this is the best preparation known for the THROAT, LUNGS, and CHEST—the most soothing, healing, and strengthening. As a COUGH BALSAM, it has no equal, and having been in popular use for over seven years, and largely recommended by the Medical Profession with the happiest results, it can, therefore, be relied upon with perfect confidence by the public.
It is very pleasant to the taste, and does not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is readily taken by children and delicate persons, and it is also used as a syrup for improving the voice of singers, public speakers, and clergymen.

TESTIMONIALS.
"Your Balm works wonders.
A few doses and the child was much better.
Found it most efficacious.
An invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs
Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMADAR GOLAB bin NASUR SAIF-UD-DOWLAH BAHADUR, of Hydrabad, in the Deccan, Arab Merchant, in his own right, and as the sole and absolute representative of his brother, JAMADAR SALLEY bin NASUR RUSTAM JUNG BAHADUR, has contracted for the absolute sale to Devcurum Booljee Purveliwala the undermentioned property and all persons acre- fore having any claim, right, title or interest to or in the same either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known to the undersigned at their office in Rampart Row, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring 190 feet in length, 76 feet in breadth, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 47, new No. 379, old survey No. 9, new survey No. 883, together with the chawls and dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3712 to 5766, street No. 113 to 114, situate at Jugjeewan Keeka Street, in Bombay, and bounded on the east by the street aforesaid, on the west by the property of Shree Jeevunlaljee Maharaj, on the north by the property of Awabai, Merbai, Bachoobai, and Soonabai Sorabjee, on the south by the property of Thakoredas Jugjeewandas, and by a public road. And secondly all that piece of land admeasuring 368 7-9 square yards, registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 708, 1855 and 1879, new No. 6497, old survey No. 2-1355, 1355, 1357, new survey No. 3142, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 3130 and street No. 108, 113, situate at Chinch Bunder First Row (Khadok) in Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Wardhwan Damodhur and now of Khakee Dewjee, on the west by the property formerly of Bawa Moridhar, and now of Rundee Premjee, on the north by the property of Visram Gangjee, and on the south by Chinchbunder Road.—Dated this 7th day of April, 1888.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TWO SHEDS, TEAK BEAMS, RAFTERS, SPARS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Fort, opposite the Gymkhana, near Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Tatie's building consisting of Calicut beams, long spars, rafters, planks, bamboos, teak cuttings, G. iron and tiled sheds for removal &c., &c.,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Sewjee Dharamsey, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Rai Mithavhoo, widow of Oomersey Haridas, the following:—All that piece of Government Land, together with the messuage, tenement, godown and premises called, Rope-Walk-Shed, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 12, and now under No. 17; containing by admeasurement about 839 5-9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old No. 2,913, 3 052, Collector's new No. 9,888 old Survey No.'s 2160,4127, new Survey No, 5631; and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the public road; on the North by the property of Goverdhan and Khimji Tricumdas and Runchordas Purshotam, and on the South by the property of Kessowjee Naik.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 435 of 1887.

Framjee Dorabjee Mistry, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Matcongy, without the Fort, one of the surviving executors named in the last will and testament of Dorabjee Jeevanjee Mistry.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Dhunjibhoy Dorabjee Mistry, one of the surviving executors of the last will and testament of Dorabjee Jivanjee Mistry, Hamabai, widow of Jivanjee Dorabjee Mistry, Khurshedjee Jivanjee Mistry and Kavajee Jeevanjee Mistry, by his guardian, *ad litem*, Khursedjee Jeevanjee Mistry, the legal heirs and representatives of Jivanjee Dorabjee Mistry, since deceased, all of Bombay, Pa see inhabitants, residing at Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree, dated the 18th day of February 1888, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MENESSE and Co. (subject to the conditions of sale hereinafter referred to) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1888, on the premises by order of Messrs. Jivajee D. Ghandy and Hormusjee M. Chichgar, the special Commissioners appointed for the purpose under the said decree at the hour or four o'clock in the afternoon, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of Fasundary land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nanabhoy Bomanjee Cross Lane, otherwise called Banaji Limji Lane, on the north side thereof, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement sixty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by a gully which lies between the house now under description, and the houses belonging to Manockjee Nowrojee Cooper and the said Dorabjee Jeewanjee, respectively, on or towards the west by the house formerly of Jorabjee Hormusjee Cooper, and now of Heerjibhoy Framjee Cooper, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage on the other side of which passage is a chawl commonly called or known as Cawasjee Patell's chawl, and on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Cross Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under number one.
The conditions of sale, subject to which the said properties are to be sold, may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the under-igned, or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD STOCK OF MATERIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 12th April, at 2 p.m, at the Government Central Press, Hummum Street, Fort, (Old Secretariat).—
A large quantity of surplus and old stock of materials, consisting of vertical boiler and engine of 6 H. P., shafting 2 inch diameter, cutting and paging machines litho presses, iron flue, compositors' frames, miscellaneous scraps, iron and brass rule cuttings, wooden, zinc and tin packing cases, chases, wax, handplough, cutting saws, litho stones, &c., &c.
Also a large number of ruled books, full and half bound, very useful to Trading and Banking Establishments.

ON FRIDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
An invoice of superior and fragrant perfumery by the well-known Price & Co., just landed ex s.s. Huzara, consisting of lavendar water, aromatic eau de cologu, tea rose, blush rose, damask rose, white rose, jasmine, (rose geranium, frangepani rondeletia, jockey club, verbine bouquet, kiss-me-quick, st-phanotis, millefleur, new mown hay, sweet briar, &c, in fancy gilt cut stopper bottles, hair brushes, tooth powder, rose water, and glycerine, pistachis nut oil, pomade, 6 cases Australian cheese.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Grant Road, the household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c., the property of E FREEBORN, Esq. Full particulars will be published hereafter.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the property of E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., consisting of sofas and easy chairs with cushions, handsome washhand and dressing tables with marble tops, corner whatnots, suitable reclining couch with wire mattress, iron bedstead, table and hanging lamps, octagon table, &c.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 12th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor), the valuable and handsome richly carved and plain blackwood, teakwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, 1, 2 and 12 light hanging and table lamps, Tucker, table ornament, flower vases, a large size microscope, on stand, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Marine Lines, opposite the new Bungalows, the very valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and marble flower vases, Hulk's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, bead door courains, &c., the property of CAPTAIN G. MACMAHON, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The property of another gentleman going home.
1 handsome canoe-shaped light landau, almost new.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 country tricycle, in very good order.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND ON THE ARTHUR ROAD LEADING FROM TARDEO TO PAREL.

On SATRDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises—
All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 7 500 square yards or thereabouts, and situate on the west side of Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Arthur Road, on the west by the land belonging to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the north partly by the land belonging to Dhurumsey Vullubdass, partly by the land belonging to Mr. W. J. Farrow, and partly by the land belonging to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on the south partly by the land belonging to Mr. Muguldas Tapidas, and partly by the ground belonging to Mr. Jehangeer Rustomjee. The land is divided into four convenient lots as follows:—
Lot No, 1, 1, 500 yards.
" " 2, 2,000 "
" " 3, 2,000 "
" " 4, 2,000 "
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will hold by Public Auction at their Rooms. By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Dr. Saxty Good, consisting of Dentists tools and instruments, drilling and other machines, wearing apparel, two cots and frame, cashbox portmanteaus, books and sundry articles.
SALE of unserviceable stores, large planing machines &c. at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.
Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba on THURSDAY next, the 19th inst, at 2 p. m.
A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of tools of all sorts, brass filings, iron scrap, pieces of wood of different kinds, &c. also a large iron planing machine.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFURD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tent No. 16, Esplanade, near the Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, the valuable, handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a swee toned mahogony square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, &c., the property of A. G. GARETT, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE.

VALUABLE LAND AT MATHERAN.

Rare Opportunity: No such other plot available.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.
A piece of land plot, No. 5, containing 4 acres and 2 goontas, situate on the West Road leading to Chowk Point, bounded, on one side by the property of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and on the other by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. It is entirely open on the west side, and commands a charming view of the Parbut Hill, Fort. The land is calculated to hold 2 large bungalows which can be built facing the delightful scenery. It has excellent approaches and is in convenient proximity to Water, Bazar, Post Office, &c. The annual ground rent payable to Government is Rs. 20-8.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1888.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET.—On the GROUND FLOOR of ALBERT BUILDING, situated on Hornby Road, next door to the Cathedral High School, magnificent shops with frontages opening on three sides. Can be finished according to the wishes of intending tenants.
For rent and other particulars, apply to

J. N. TATA.
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

NOTICES.

SEWLAL MOTILAL SPINNING MILL.

THE TIME for RECEIVING TENDERS for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS has been extended to SATURDAY next, the 14th April.

MOTILAL SEWLAL.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

WANTED, LADY TEACHERS able to teach English and Gujerati.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Hon. Secretary.
2, Bell Lane, Bombay.
Bombay, 6th April, 1888.

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, do hereby inform the public that I have from THIS DAY DISCONTINUED KHOOSHROO SHAHJEHAN of Shiraz, as one of my corresponding Firms, and I am not RESPONSIBLE for any transactions made by him on my behalf.

ARDESHIR MEHRBAN ERANEE.
Bombay, 7th April, 1888.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians:—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum; to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.
Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver	...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold	... " 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNS TONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 30; double Rs. 50. The Horse shoeing Forges under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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NOTICES.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo, containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balcheows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
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MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
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ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,
the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.
This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.
Price: Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra.
Sole Agents in India:—THE PANJAB AGENCY Co.
ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Lahore, Punjab.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.
Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	Per 1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	" 35	" 4 0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	" 40	" 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
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5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.
They are so simple a Child could use them.
Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors, WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, 142, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BROWNUGREE,
Bhowanee Street, Surat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge. If remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....$7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... " 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and a Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PARTHEIMER, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ...	" 19 0
Herrstein	" 19 0	" ...
Leibtrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Hadesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	" 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 13 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Chateau Roemer	" 14 0	" ...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe's ***	Rs. 18 0	" ...
F. Dessandies & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	" ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 25 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold Jacots, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Larvoire very old Brandy ***	" 37 0	" ...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	" ...
Chambertin	" 23 0	" ...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	" ...
" " "	" 22 8	" ...
BEER.	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
Special Meeting, Alexandra N. G. E. Institution, 5-15 p.m.
Dance, Morley Hall, Colaba.
Gaiety Theatre, Anderson's Company, 9 p.m.
Professor Chhatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; and Clan Graham (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Chindwara (s), for Calcutta via Rangoon &c.; and Cheniston (s), London.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sutlej entered the dock on the 9th and the s.s. Dora yesterday.

THE MAILS.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 3-30 p.m. to-morrow.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.—There will be this evening, at 6 o'clock, a short service in the Mission Church, Girgaum, with an address by the Rev. H. E. Fox, M. A., Rector of St. Nicholas, Durham.

ALEXANDRA N. E. INSTITUTION.—A proposal to extend the Board of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will be discussed at a special general meeting of the members and subscribers to be held at the school rooms, Albert Hall, Esplanade, this afternoon.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Rao Sunker Dewshunker, merchant, having his place of business at Mandavie, reported to the police on Monday, that a cart-driver, whom he entrusted with eight bags of wheat, valued at Rs. 80, had absconded with them.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a shed at Cumballa Hill, on Monday, in which a quantity of dry grass was stored, belonging to Mr. Dady Cowasjee Limjee. On an alarm being raised, the manual fire engine from Malabar Hill repaired to the scene, and with the assistance of the police and towns-people, speedily extinguished the fire. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 100.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatepoora, touching the death of Nathiaba Suttoo, aged 20 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock. When the deceased was engaged there, on Monday, in loading a truck with cases of oilmanstores from a steamer, a sling of about five or six cases was being lowered on to the wharf from a crane on board the steamer, the cases fell out and one of them struck the deceased on the head and knocked him down. His right leg was broken, and he also sustained a large wound on the head which rendered him unconscious. He was at once removed to the hospital, but he died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A VILLAGE LOOTED.—Tarsai, a village of the Jamnagar State, was ransacked by twenty-five or thirty armed men on the 2nd instant, and property to the extent of rupees two thousand carried away from the houses of Memon Noor. Mahomed Jumal and others.—*Kathiawar Times.*

CHOLERA AT BHOWNAGAR.—We regret to learn that cholera is still raging at Bhownagar, and about 25 persons succumb daily to this terrible scourge. We hope the authorities will take all the necessary steps to prevent its further spread. The tailor community have lost about a hundred persons out of their small number.—*Ibid.*

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Elias Coleford, a fireman, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, to answer a charge of assaulting Mr. Thomas Beresford. The complainant is the second engineer of a British steamer, on which the defendant is employed. About five days ago, while on the voyage from Aden to Bombay, the complainant was turning on the steam-pipe with a view to clearing the boilers, when the defendant, who thought the operation would cause him extra work, went into the engine-room, and asked the engineer what he was doing at the same time making use of bad language. On complainant telling him to mind his own business, the fireman struck him heavily on the face, causing his nose to bleed freely. A report of the matter was made to the Captain, who "logged" Coleford. The captain yesterday informed the magistrate that the defendant was the worst character on the ship, and had caused a deal of trouble, having, while on the passage through the Suez Canal jumped overboard twice, and generally misbehaved on the voyage. Defendant gave a total denial of the charge. His Worship considered the charge proved, and sentenced him to ten day' imprisonment.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of March, 1888 :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Lavendar Line,	Up		1	78313
Brown Line,	Down		,,	888291
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Blue Line,	Down		2	024631
Yellow Line,	Up		,,	157802
Green Line,	Up		,,	167487
,,	Down		,,	190917
Lavender Line,	Down		1½	141362
Green Line,	Up		,,	252178
Yellow Line,	Down		,,	252791
Red Line,	Up		1	619886
Blue Line,	Up		,,	667629
Lavender Line,	Up		,,	805357
Yellow Line,	Up		,, A	298137
Green Line,	Down		,,	963724
Special Line,	Down		,, A	774311
Green Line,	Down		1½	184209
Special Line,	Down		,,	328515

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANY.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered offices, Elphinstone Circle, yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. Baumbach, the chairman, submitted the following directors' report, which was adopted :—

Your directors beg to submit, for the information of the shareholders, their report and statement of accounts for year ending 31st December last. The arrangement for joint working with the Colaba Press Company and the Fort Press Company came into force in February last, and as these two companies were able to provide for the pressing of all the cotton received, your presses were not required to work. There were, therefore, only 600 bales of cotton pressed in our screws in January, but the number, pressed under the joint working in which the company shares, was 80,740 bales. The balance at credit of profit and loss account after writing off the previous year's debit balance Rs. 2,656-3-7 and Rs. 1,719-3-1 for bad debts, amounts to Rs. 3,476-10-1, which your directors propose carrying forward to the next year's account. The joint working agreement expired on the 31st December last, and notwithstanding the admitted success that has attended the movement, it has been found impossible to continue it. The terms, on which it was proposed the agreement should be renewed, were so unreasonable and unfair to your company that your directors could not entertain them.

Messrs. Hormusjee Cursetjee and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, the retiring directors, were re elected, Messrs. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia and Furdoonjee Ardeshir Cursetjee being appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. The meeting terminated with the usual compliment to the chairman.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE OBSCENITIES OF THE *Holi* FESTIVAL.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* (says the *Indu Prakash*) has rendered a valuable service by drawing public attention to the obscene language which is indulged in by Hindus during the Holi festival. There can be no doubt the evil exists largely, and is indulged in even by the higher classes. Educated natives are free from it, but we are not sure their influence is being exerted for the purpose of putting down or discountenancing what is a blot on our community. We think that Committees ought to be formed in every place for the purpose of putting down the evil by prosecuting those who use obscene language in public. Our Municipal Boards and Commissioners could do much in the matter; but the question is—would they or any one care to do it? If anything were wanting to show how social reform was treated with indifference among us, the evil in question would show it. Should any gentleman venture to suggest to Government that men who use obscene language during the *holi* festival publicly should be prosecuted, we fear some of our patriots would talk off, holding a public meeting to protest against this way of interfering with our religious affairs. That is the way how the Indian world goes in these matters, and yet there are many who would let it all alone!

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Monday afternoon at the company's mill, Chinchpoogly. Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1887, was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors exceedingly regret to inform you that a serious accident happened to the engines of the mill on the 15th March last, resulting in the almost complete demolition of the left or No. 2 engine. The accident was caused by the giving way of the crank shaft, which broke into two pieces inside the journal. The connecting rod snapped off when the broken piece of the crank was forced out of its position. This led to the smashing of various other parts of the engine, which became a total wreck. Fortunately the other engine narrowly escaped being reduced to the same condition. Your directors, at a meeting held immediately after the accident, appointed a committee of Mr. A. W. Seabrooke, M.I.M.E., Surveyor to the Bombay Port, and Mr. R. Niccol, Engineer of the British India S. N. Co., to thoroughly examine the wreck of the engine, and submit to them their full report of the cause or causes that led to the accident. The two gentlemen, accordingly, made their examination on the 21st and 24th March, and submitted their joint report on the 28th idem. The report is now before the shareholders, and any one wishing to have it read or see it for himself can do so. It is under the consideration of the directors and, after further enquiry into the matter of the breakdown, they will lay the whole subject before you at the next opportunity. The right engine, which was also slightly injured, was repaired, and is expected to work about 2-3rds of the mill, or to the extent of 23,212 spindles and 400 looms. About the question of replacing the broken engine, your directors, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion that, now that the necessity of replacing the engines has forced itself upon them, it would be to the permanent advantage of the company to order out a new modern horizontal steam-engine of the latest make and principle rather than replace the broken parts of the old one. The cost of the new engine is estimated at Rs. 1,25,000 delivered and erected at the mill, or about Rs. 60,000 more than the cost of the replacement of the broken parts. It is believed that by the use of the new engine, there would be a saving of at least 3 tons of coal per day, which would mean Rs. 1,680 per month or about 20,000 per annum. Thus the additional expenditure of Rs. 60,000 would be wiped off in about three or four years and, besides, the company would be in possession of a modern steam-engine of the latest improvements, which would be fully able to cope with our new machinery, and may produce greater outturn than now. The two half-yearly statements of accounts, already forwarded to you, show an aggregate net profit of Rs. 1,32,228-6-4 for the year under review. This sum with the balance of Rs. 18,335-10-11 to the credit of profit and loss account for the previous year, made up Rs. 1,50,564-1-3, from which an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared in August last, absorbing Rs. 80,000. At the same time Rs. 10,000 were carried to the machinery deterioration fund, and Rs. 1,000 were set apart for distribution among the company's establishment. The disposable balance of profit on 31st December last was Rs. 79,564-1-3. This amount would admit of another decent dividend for the second half of 1887; but having regard to the fact that the new steam-engine will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 1,25,000 and that our reserve fund has been already exhausted, your directors have resolved, though not without great regret, to declare no dividend for the second half-year of 1887. They recommend the transfer of Rs. 75,000 to machinery deterioration fund to meet the cost of the new engine, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 4,564-1-3 to the credit of profit and loss account for the current year. This disposal of the profit, your directors trust, you will approve as being to the best interests of the company under the circumstances. The production of yarn during the year was 36,51,427½ lbs., while that of cloth 26,94,826½ lbs. The average price realized for the former was annas 5 and pies 11½ per lb., and for the latter annas 7 and pies 2 per lb. The consumption of cotton was 50,09,913 lbs., and that of coal 3,794 tons 10 cwts. The average price paid for the former was Rs. 164-13-3 per candy, and for the latter Rs. 10-15-9 per ton. The additional preparatory machinery, to which reference was made in last year's report, has arrived, and been put in fair working order. The total cost, inclusive of erection charges, has come to Rs. 28,832-6-5, which amount will be gradually wiped off from the annual profits. This machinery has been accommodated in the spinning house by displacing the reelers, who have been found room in the new storey raised over one of the mill godowns. Certain other alterations, which were found necessary, have also been made in the mill buildings. The total cost incurred on account of the new story and the alterations amount to Rs. 14,611-12-3, which also will be met out of the profits which may be made by the Company hereafter. The mill manager having pointed the very narrow and defective arrangements to the flue chambers in the blow-room, and the fluffs which stuck to the laps in consequence thereof, your directors have taken the necessary measures to widen the blow-room gutters, and to raise the flooring of the blow-room about two feet higher. This work, which is nearing completion, is estimated to cost about Rs. 5,000. The directors regret to bring to your notice the resignation of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the chairman of the Board of Directors, owing to ill-health. The Board have filled the vacancy by nominating Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana. The appointment, they trust, you will confirm. Your directors beg to inform you that the period of the service of your secretary expires at the end of this year. On the matter being brought before them, they unanimously resolved to recommend that he should at least enter into an agreement for a further period of three years from the expiry of the present period of his agreement; and they have accordingly given notice of the special resolution to be submitted to you for your consideration, and they trust that you will cordially pass the resolution, as they firmly believe his connection with the company is desirable and should be continued. You may be aware that at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held on the 5th May, 1875, a special resolution was passed to appoint Messrs. Shamjee Jadowji and Soonderjee Jetha, two of the then members of the Agents' firm, as directors of the Company without being required to retire by rotation so long as they continued to be members of the firm. The latter retired from the firm long since, and the former died in November, 1884. The directors now beg to submit to you the request made to them by the Agents that two of the members of their firm, Messrs. Liladhur Shamji and Soonderdas Jadowjee, be similarly appointed by a special resolution of the shareholders, directors of the company, so long as they shall respectively be members of the Agents' firm, without being required to retire by rotation. The proposals is now before you for your consideration and sanction. Lastly, the directors beg to bring to you notice that the remuneration allowed to them for attendance at Board meetings, under Clause 83 of the articles of association, is Rs. 15 per each director for every such meeting. Your directors have hitherto accepted the fee, but having regard to the nature and responsibility of the duties, they are expected to discharge, they consider that remuneration quite inadequate. So low a fee is unheard of in other sister companies, and they think that it is fair that it should be Rs. 25 for the directors and Rs. 30 for the chairman or the director presiding in his absence. This matter is also before you for your consideration and sanction.

The chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and the audited accounts. To this an amendment was proposed to the effect that the report and the audited accounts be passed subject to the declaration of a dividend to be favourably considered by the Board of Directors at a meeting to be held within one month from this date.

Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, a shareholder, having asked certain explanations relating to the audited accounts, proposed the following amendment :—"That the shareholders should not pass the accounts without an opportunity being given to them for discussing the accounts." As he could not find a seconder to his proposition his amendment fell through, and the original resolution, together with the first amendment on being put to the vote, was carried by a majority. Messrs Lilladhur Shamjee, Ardaseer Dosabhoy Moonshee, and Heeralall Tribhowandass were re-elected directors of the company; Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana was confirmed as a director, and Messrs Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Govind Gungadhur were re-appointed auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The meeting thanked the directors, chairman, secretaries, and agents for the able and satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the company had been conducted.

The following special resolution was then proposed :—

That Clause 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company be struck out and that the following clause be and the same is inserted in lieu thereof:—"That Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Merchant of Bombay, shall be and continue to be the Secretary of the Company from the 1st day of January, 1889, to the 31st day of December, 1891, and that his remuneration as such Secretary shall be Rs. 750 per month including office rent only and commission at the rate of one per cent. on the net profits earned by the said Company; but all other outlays and expenses of every kind such as clerks, office establishments, stationery, &c., &c., which the Secretary may think necessary or desirable for the efficient working and carrying out of the business of the Company shall be paid by the Company. And the said Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee shall continue to act as such Secretary on the same terms as hereinbefore stated, after the expiration of the aforesaid period of three years certain, until such time as he shall resign after giving three months' notice, or the shareholders at a meeting to be assembled for the purpose may by an ordinary Resolution appoint some other person in his stead, to act as Secretary to the Company on such terms as may be fixed at such meeting, in which case the agreement will come to an end after three months from the date of such Resolution. And the directors shall immediately enter into an agreement with him to the above effect."

Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria rose and said, before this resolution was put to the vote, he had to make a few remarks in connection therewith. He then made certain insinuations against the personal character of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, the secretary of the company, and while proceeding further in his remarks, Mr. Banajee at once appealed to the chairman for the false and groundless insinuations brought against him by Mr. Billimoria. Two of the directors of the company said that the insinuations against their secretary were equally false, and spoke very highly of the way in which the affairs of the mill had been conducted by the secretary, and that the directors have full confidence in him.

The meeting fully endorsed the sentiments expressed by the two directors, and was of opinion that the insinuations of Mr. Billimoria were ungentlemanly and uncalled for.

Mr. Billimoria insisted on his right to make further comments on the conduct of the secretary, when the chairman asked him to sit down, and on his refusing, Mr. Billimoria was asked to withdraw. On the resolution being then put to the vote, it was carried by a majority.

Mr. Billimoria being the only dissentient. Mr. Heralall Tribhowandass proposed the following special resolution, seconded by Dr. Shamrao Vithull, and carried unanimously.

"That Messrs. Liladhur Shamjee and Soonderdas Jadowjee, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Vanmalidas Jugjivun Shamjee & Co., Agents to the Company, shall be directors of the Company so long as they shall respectively be members of that firm and that firm shall be agents of the Company, and the said Liladhur Shamjee and Soonderdas Jadowjee shall not be required to retire by rotation."

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

LECTURE AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THE seventh public lecture of the season, under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli," came off at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday, the 3rd instant. The subject chosen for the discourse was "Physical Geography—The Earth as a Planet," and received a popular treatment at the hands of the lecturer, Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

The lecturer in the beginning expressed his thanks to the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandli," under whose auspices he was enabled to deliver, during the past seasons from 1881, a series of nine lectures on meteorology, and to commence that evening a new series on physical geography. He said his lecture for that evening was more of an introductory nature. After naming the different branches of geography, he explained at great length the aim and object of physical geography, and described the relations subsisting between it and other different branches of science, such as astronomy, geology, meteorology, chemistry, and physiology. Political geography, continued he, attached great importance to the exploits of men and nations, while physical geography attached to them the same importance as it did to the works of those wonderful little insects that built hundreds of miles of coral islands. Alluding to the study of physical geography, he said, that in spite of the impetus given to it by the several geographical societies of Europe and America, it was still in a state of great imperfection. The subject, however, added he, was so very important, that a knowledge of it was useful alike to the emigrationist and to the economist, to the merchant and to the manufacturer, to the farmer and to the sailor, to the philosopher and to the statesman. Men like the late Livingstone and the living Stanley, who devotedly worked in this field, were, observed the lecturer, real benefactors of mankind. In the course of a short history of the science that the lecturer gave, he referred to Herodotus, the father of history and geography, Cratosthenes Polybius, Posydonius, Strabo, Ptolemy, and Marco Polo. Coming to more recent times Chardin, Shaw, Peacock, Malte, Sir Francis Hamilton, the great Humboldt, Livingstone, and Stanley were names for which, said the lecturer, any nation could well be proud. He then proceeded to describe the earth as a planet. The knowledge of the position which the earth occupied as a member of the solar system was, according to him, essential to understand clearly its physical geography. Speaking of the figure of the earth he referred to the various conceptions that prevailed among some of the most ancient nations, such as the Greeks, the Chinese, and the Iranians, the forefathers of the present Parsees, adding that the lastnamed nation was among the earliest that believed the earth to be round. In proof of his assertion he quoted the Anesta passage where the earth was spoken as "sparenayao" (Lat. circulus) meaning circular. He then dwelt upon the different proofs of the rotundity of the earth, and then showing that it was an oblate spheroid, proceeded to explain the causes to which such form was due. The lecture ended with interesting remarks on the size of the earth and its annual and daily motions.

At the close of the lecture, the chairman Mr. K. R. Cama, made a few interesting remarks, in the course of which he observed that the ancient Iranians not only knew the earth to be round, as pointed out by the lecturer, but were also aware of the existence of the two poles. He then thanked the lecturer for his interesting discourse.

EXECUTION OF AN ELEPHANT.

A NOVEL excitement was provided to the residents of Mhow last week by the Transport Department. A huge male elephant, aged, according to official records, 92 years, the property of Government, was condemned to death for a long and hardened course of iniquity. He had been long in a chronic *must* state, and in this condition had taken a human life at Poona about a couple of years ago. He would not work, and was a source of apprehension to all about him, and a perpetual cause of anxious concern to Government. The fiat went forth that he must die. The Maharaja Holkar and the Rajah of Dhar each separately telegraphed to head-quarters and tried for a reprieve. One offered to buy the grand-looking-sinner for Rs. 1,000, and the other offered to exchange a female elephant of gentle manners for the savage brute; but the Government of India were determined on making the criminal expiate his sins. These offers were refused, and a private notice was sent round the station that the execution would take place on Thursday morning. Several people, including Volunteer executioners, hurried to a spot indicated outside of Cantonments where the malefactor was already chained, and secured between two death-plan trees. The Volunteer marksmen armed wit 12 bore express rifles were selected to carry out the execution The elephant was sitting down when the crowd being to assemble, but shortly raised himself on his fore legs, when the first of the shots was fired which hit him low down at the base of the trunk. The animal vouchsafed no other notice of this and two other equally unetfective shots, than to stand up on all four legs, shake his head and blow with his trunk. At length Mr. Dowell, of the 7th Native Infantry, placed a bullet in the centree his head just below the level of his eyes, and the huge brute dropped down dead without a spasm.

Vanity Fair writes :—It may sometimes be necessary to keep an officer under arrest a long time before bringing him to trial by court-martial. Such cases should, however, be quite exceptional, as the proofs of guilt should, and as a rule can be, collected before placing the offender under arrest. It is an intolerable hardship to subject an accused person to all the anxiety and wear and tear of prolonged suspense and preliminary investigations. These reflections have been suggested to me by the case of Major Templer, the well-known military aeronaut. That officer has now been under arrest for upwards of six weeks, and as yet no court-martial has been summoned for his trial. Indeed, he has not even been furnished with found charges.

THE death of Ciro Pinsuti, whose rhythmical melodies have echoed in so many drawing-rooms, will be widely regretted, not only in musical circles, but by that unknown public to which every artist must appeal, and by whose verdict he must stand or fall. Pinsuti was no great musician, but with Sir Arthur Sullivan, Paolo Tosti, and Milton Wellings, he shares the honour of having created that charming school of English ballad which has lived but for ten years or so, yet promises to retain its place as a popular and national feature of the art. M. Pinsuti was connected for many years with the Royal Academy. His most popular songs were "I Fear no Foe" and "Sleep On," both full of melody, and singularly characteristic of his quaint style.

GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BROWNE was doubtless amused at reading in the *Times* that he had earned the gratitude of his country by making a frontier railway. Sir Sam's last exploit in India—or nearly the last—was the capture of Ali Musjid. It was Colonel Sir James Browne, of the Royal Engineers, who is responsible for the Hurnai. Sam Browne and "Buster" Browne are two very different men.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present :—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Major H. O. Selby, Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. G. Geary, A. M. Gubbay, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. B. Freeborn, Abdoola Meheralli Dharamsi, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Moolji, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas, Narrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhasro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, H. R. King, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rastamjee Nasarvanji Khory, Shivjee Tribhowandas, Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.

A CATCH-WATER CHANNEL AT VEHAR.

Col. Merewether proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation should sanction the grant of Rs. 10,000 from surplus cash balance, to defray the cost of making a new catch-water channel to the east of dam No. 3, Vehar Lake, and to authorize the Acting Municipal Commissioner to acquire such land as might be required for the work, if necessary, under the terms of the Land Acquisition Act. The channel would bring into the lake the rainfall of a basin, 250 acres in area, and to provide against the possibility of a deficient rainfall, it was proposed to complete the work before the next monsoon.

Dr. Blaney objected to the proposal as a patch-work, and advocated a much larger scheme proposed by Mr. Braham in 1883 for making a dam across the Kennery Valley. It was estimated to cost four lakhs of rupees. The speaker moved an amendment that the recommendation made by Mr. Olivant to dam up a portion of the Kennery Valley representing a catchment area of two-and-a-half square miles, and to lead into Vehar the water thus impounded, be referred to the Town Council for consideration and report.

The amendment was seconded by Major Selby.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that Dr. Blaney called the scheme recommended by the Town Council as being at best a patchwork. But it was intended only to serve a temporary purpose. The level of water in the Tansa Lake would be at a sufficient height in November 1891 to enable them to supply five million gallons per day to Bombay from Tansa. Now the Vehar scheme advocated by Dr. Blaney would take two years to be completed, when it would be of no use whatever. Soon after that time they would be able to pour seventeen million gallons from Tansa into Bombay. They could fill Vehar at any moment, if necessary, from Tansa.

Major Selby said that the mere fact of Tansa commanding Vehar seem to him to be no reason why, if it be possible, and could be done within a reasonable expenditure, they should not keep Vehar full on its own account, and make it independent of Tansa. He did not think that even when Tansa was completed, the water-supply of Bombay would be so large per head of the population as the supply which was thought necessary in New York and other cities. He did not think the supply would be so large that they could afford to go without any further quantity they might obtain at a reasonable cost.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji spoke in support of Dr. Blaney's proposal, as recommending the adoption of a comprehensive scheme which would make Vehar independent of Tansa.

Mr. Geary said the question was whether they would not be justified in voting Rs. 10,000 for a measure which was intended to serve a special purpose. As he understood, they were threatened with a shorter supply of water in the next monsoon, and at an outlay of Rs. 10,000 they would be able to guard, to a considerable extent, against a possible scarcity. If, however, the larger scheme were undertaken, they would allow the time, which was still available to provide against such a contingency to pass by, and they would have the larger scheme completed two years hence, when it would not be required at all, seeing that the supply of water from Tansa would then be available. He had understood long since that it was among the advantages of embarking in the Tansa scheme that they should avoid those perpetually recurring extensions of Tulsi and Vehar. It was constantly a matter of regret to the Corporation that it had not originally decided upon undertaking the Tansa scheme, instead of wasting money in what was called "the Tulsi teacup." (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to see that gentlemen, who had constantly the word economy on their lips, were never satisfied with a moderate proposal for expenditure, but that they sought alone to convert the moderate proposal into an extravagant one, which then became impracticable. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Henry Morland said he would also vote in favour of the expenditure of Rs. 10,000. He had taken the trouble to consult the Meteorological Reporter, whose opinion, from the general aspect of affairs, was that there would probably be a deficient rainfall this year. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamsetji Kapadia and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji having spoken in support of the original motion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost, and Col. Merewether's proposition was carried *nem. con.*

DRAINAGE WORKS.

Colonel Merewether asked the Corporation, as recommended by the Town Council, to sanction the following distribution of the Rs. 25,000 for carrying out the following works :—(1) Providing seven ventilating shafts on the portion between Wari Bandar and Carnac Bridge, Rs. 2,048. (2.) Raising the manholes constructed by the Port Trust between Wari Bandar and the Fort Market to the level of the road, Rs. 4,619. (3) Twenty-four additional manholes considered necessary by the Health Officer, Rs. 3,526. (4) Constructing fifty water entrances between Wari Bandar and the Fort Market, to remedy the flooding which now takes place during heavy rain, Rs. 14,773. Total, Rs. 24,966.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji said the manholes, as at present constructed, were a nuisance and a danger to health.

The grant was then sanctioned.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THIRD CLASS RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

Mr. W. S. S. Bisset, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has written a letter to the Corporation in reply to their reference as to the necessity of providing proper latrine accommodation for third class passengers, and for the sanitary supervision of sick passengers at the local railway stations. He says :—"As regards the provision of latrines in third class carriages, the experiments already made have proved unsatisfactory upon the Railways upon which they have been tried, and the practice, which has been universally adopted in India, of providing stations with latrines and timing through trains to stop long enough at certain stations for natural purposes, has been found to be the most efficient and cleanly arrangement. This is the practice upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and I regret that I am unable to recommend that the third class carriage stock of this line should be fitted with latrines. As regards the question of accommodation at Railway stations for sick passengers, I hold that the Railway Company is not bound to provide more than first aid to the sick, and for this purpose arrangements will be made to keep a supply of ordinary medicines at Railway stations to meet emergent cases. Beyond this I do not consider that the Railway Company, as a common carrier, can be expected to undertake the charge of such persons, duties which naturally devolve upon the Government or local authorities. Moreover, it is considered desirable that persons suffering from dangerous or contagious disease should be accommodated on station premises."

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, the letter was referred to the Acting Municipal Commissioner in continuation of a resolution passed by the Corporation in February last.

QUESTIONS PUT BY A MEMBER.

In accordance with a notice given by him, Major Selby asked (1) when the Water Work By-laws returned to the Town Council for revision might be expected, and (2) when the detailed report on the subject of overbridges over the B. B. & C. I. Railway in Bombay asked for in Corporation Resolution No. 1795, dated 12th December 1887, might be expected. Col. Merewether, replying to the first question, said that the bye-laws would be useless when the new Act would be in operation shortly. As to the second question, the Acting Commissioner explained that until he had received the engineer's report he was unable to say when his own report would be ready.

Major Selby said he was quite satisfied with the answer of the Commissioner. He knew himself that correspondence on the subject had been going on for the last twenty-five years. (Laughter.)

CONTRACT WITH THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Corporation was recommended to sanction the variation of the contract with the Telephone Company so far as to rescind the charge for rental on lines of Municipal telephone connections payable under the contract, dated 8th November 1887, in consideration of the company agreeing to reduce their annual charge for each Municipal telephone hereafter added to the present list, from Rs. 233 to Rs. 200 per annum, for connections not exceeding a distance of 2½ miles, and consenting to provide free of charge an operator for work in the Municipal Office.

The proposal was agreed to.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Colonel Merewether proposed, as recommended by the Town Council, that the Corporation should sanction the expenditure of Rs. 1,000, from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of offering 3 prizes, namely, one of Rs. 500, one of Rs. 300, and one of Rs. 200, for the best design of dwellings for the poorer classes.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the motion.

Mr. Geary said that the money would be simply thrown away, because the question was not to get proper designs for the buildings, but to get capitalists to build according to those designs. This was purely a financial question, and it would be of no practical use whatever merely to obtain suitable designs. It would be more to the purpose if the Corporation were to point out to millowners and other large employers of labour, who were the means of bringing into the city an enormous excess of population, what they might do for properly housing their work people at a reasonable distance from their place of work. Although a thousand rupees was a small amount, he would not consent to the ratepayers' money being wasted.

The Corporation had been originally recommended by the Town Council to sanction Rs. 500 on the designs. But the proposal was sent back to the Town Council to see if the sum should not be increased. The present proposal was an illustration of the tendency which, Mr. Geary said, he had already noticed, namely, that when proposals were made to spend small sums of money, persons who wished to indentify themselves with the cause of economy, at once came forward to double or treble the expenditure, being utterly regardless of the end in view. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby said he would vote against the proposal, and for very much the same reasons as Mr. Geary.

Mr. Kabraji did not see why the Municipality should not make an endeavour to show to millowners and other large employers of labour how suitable dwellings might be made for the work people, which, while being cheap, might yield a fair return on the outlay.

Mr. Kapadia questioned the wisdom of spending even a rupee on designs, unless the Municipality was itself prepared to go in for buildings for the poor.

The proposition was lost by a large majority. The Corporation then adjourned.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened yesterday, when the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury :—

THEFT OF A SILK PETTICOAT.

Motee Nathoo, an old offender, was charged with the theft of a silk petticoat, the property of Nursey Kessowjee, who is in the employ of Mr. Khimjee Jewa, and resided at the Grain Bandor. The prosecutor was in the habit of keeping the petticoat hanging on the door of his house. On the morning of the 16th March last, he saw it safe in his room, but at 2 p.m. the prisoner was brought to the house with the petticoat, which the prosecutor recognised as his property. It appeared that the prisoner entered the house with the object of begging, and made away with the article. While he was passing along the street, a police havildar, who knew him before, arrested him on suspicion. The petticoat was found concealed in a bundle, and the prisoner, on being questioned, pointed out the prosecutor's house as the place where he had taken it from. The prisoner, in his defence, said he knew nothing about the petticoat. He was drunk at the time. The jury found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the prisoner had admitted having been six times in jail before, and he admitted having been released on the Queen-Empress' Jubilee Day. His Lordship was of opinion that prisoner was a habitual thief; and that the better classes of society must be protected by passing a heavy sentence upon him. The sentence was that of seven years' rigorous imprisonment, which, under section 60 of the Indian Penal Code, his Lordship commuted to transportation for seven years.

THEFT OF POSTAL ORDERS AND STAMPS.

Baburao Luxmon, a delivery clerk in the Mazagon Post Office, was charged with the theft of postal orders and stamps, with dishonestly appropriating and secreting them. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner had been some years in the employ of the Post Office, and on the 14th February last, was employed as delivery clerk at the Mazagon Post Office, and it was in respect of his duty as such clerk that he was prosecuted. His duty was to deliver letters to the postal peons, to sell stamps, and to assist generally. From 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. the duties of the office were discharged by Nilcunt Trimbak Josey, the Post Master, and after that hour by the head clerk and the accused. The stamps were kept in an iron safe, and were in the morning taken out by the Post Master and kept in a drawer of his desk, and were made over to the head clerk or the accused. On the morning of the 18th February last, the Post Master showed the accused stamps of the value of Rs. 20 that he had kept in the drawer. There were no three-anna stamps there, they having been exhausted the previous day. During the day the Post Master having occasion to go to the drawer, was surprised to see in it a three-anna stamp. The accused said he knew nothing about it. On a further search, the Post Master found eight other stamps bearing the appearance of having been previously used. In answer to his superior officer, the accused could give no satisfactory explanation. Another three-anna stamp was found in the prisoner's drawer, but it had been obliterated, that is, bore the mark of the Mazagon Post Office. Prisoner, on being further interrogated, produced a cover from the pocket of an inner coat, in which were found seventeen postal stamps, each for four annas, half anna, &c., and two post office orders for 20s. and 10s. respectively, both payable in England, which had been issued the previous day. They had been bought of the Post Master by two English ladies, and his book contained entries of the transaction. The accused produced the cover from his pocket after 4 p.m., when he was placed before the Post Master General and given in custody of the police.

Mr. Nilcunt Trimbak Josey said, that in February last, he was in the employ of the Post Office as Subpost Master in charge of the Mazagon Post Office. Shewram Kassinath was the head clerk. The accused was transferred from Byculla to the witness's office on the 14th February last, and his duty was that of delivery clerk. He attended the office from 10 a.m. to about 6-30 p.m., and his duties were to deliver letters to the postal peons, to sell stamps, and to assist generally. The whole of the office work was done by witness from 7 to 10 a.m., and thereafter by the head clerk and the accused until the closing of the office. Witness and the others had separate desks in the office. Witness sometimes sold stamps from his desk. The stamps were kept at night in an iron safe, and in the morning were placed in a drawer of the witness's desk; while stamps of the value of about Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 were also kept in the head clerk's drawer. On the morning of the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO LET, a nice BUNGALOW on Doongersey Hood, Malabar Hill, No. 25, with large stable of 5 Horses, and separate Coach-house and 6 servants' quarters. For rent and other particulars, apply to EDULJI BOMANJI MORRIS, Church Street, No. 21, Fort.

BANDORA.—TO LET, from early in May, large, cool Bungalow near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, unfurnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Co.

TO LET, MARINE VILLA, Middle Colaba, Upper Flat. Rent, Rs. 190.—Apply on the premises, or to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

FARASH OR FLOOR CLOTH taken from New Home pattern, 40" wide, at from 5 to 7 annas per yard.—Apply to the MANAGER, Victoria Mills Company, Ld., Cawnpore.

TO BE SOLD, MODERATE.—Best Cashmere Copper Enamelled Wares, Moorsidabad Superior Ivory work, Ornaments of various kinds, suitable for presents or sending Home.—JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet-maker, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a BAY PONY suitable for a LADY, was ridden for some months last year at Matheran.—Apply to F Rowland, Belassis Road, Byculla.

PLATEDWARE—Just received our new stock of Nevada Silver Plateware, warranted to wear always like Silver. Teapots, Jampots, Cruets, &c., very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also wines and spirits of the best qualities to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

C. F. HAMMERLESS GUN 12 bore, by Lang, of Cockspur Street, very little used, with solid leather case. Cost £50, price Rs. 350. Also single-barrelled Rifle, 200 bore, for deer-shooting; Swinburne's Patent, sighted by Lang, cost £18; price, Rs. 120.—Apply MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

WANTED, a Eurasian or a Hindoo CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must be efficient in accounts. One having experience of the Import and Export business of a merchant's office will be preferred. Apply sharp to S. P., care of this paper, with copies of certificates, and stating salary required.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a sound second-hand 8 or 10 bore ball GUN complete. Send details to Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a BUILDING CONTRACTOR to execute repairs for Buildings.—Apply to F. Rowland, Belassis Road, Byculla.

WANTED, a VICTORIA, PHAETON, or other light conveyance, with horse and harness.—Apply stating particulars to D. FRASER, Bank of Bengal.

WANTED ENGAGEMENT in a Banking-House, Merchant's or Joint Stock Company's office in any capacity. Security and references.—Apply "FIDES," this Office.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
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ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
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Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. took place yesterday in Rupee Securities in London, at £68½ for Fours, and £73½ per 4½ per cents. Silver was still worth 42⅜d. per oz. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108. Consols at 100½, and French Rentes in Paris, at 107½, showed no change.

The Wheat Market was the same as last week; and there was no further movement in Mincing Lane.

Cotton, after opening steady, closed quiet last evening; but the total sales, at 12,000 bales (inclusive of 800 Surats), exceeded the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales. 5 5-16d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but Surats were easier, and we note a decline at 1-16d. in "Good" and Fine Oomra and Fine Dhollera. American Arrivals were higher all round, the advance in April-May and June-July deliveries being 1-32 and 3-64d. in other positions.

Manchester had been quiet but steady at previous quotations.

This morning's opening telegram from Liverpool makes that market steady; probable Sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 14,000 bales.

At 9 13-16 cents for spot Cotton, and 9·88 cents for August Futures, prices were unchanged in New York yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 5,000 bales, continuing slightly heavier than last year's, though considerably below those for 1886. The figures for the years now give the following comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	5,000	4,000	16,000
Two days' do. ...	10,000	8,000	23,000
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,113,000	5,092,000	4,903,000

We have had a steady market here to-day, and in the case of Bhownuggur and the best quality of Broach, which have been in some request, we quote an advance of Re 1 per candy. "Fine" Bengal has been enquired for by exporters at Rs. 183; but this growth is not now attracting much attention. Ready Oomra and Dholleran descriptions were in good request on the "Green" this afternoon, and some 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands, consisting principally of Pachora, at Rs. 194½-7; Julgaum, at Rs. 195-9; Nuggur at Rs. 199-202; Khangaum, at Rs. 210; Wadwan, at Rs. 196-7; and Veraval, at Rs. 185-95. A few hundred bales of Bengals were also taken at Rs. 176-80, and a considerable parcel of new Compta of the first arrivals of this growth, at Rs. 170-5 per candy.

Wheat cannot be called otherwise than quiet; at the same time we hear of something doing both by dealers and exporters, chiefly in Pessy of the three qualities quoted, and in Hard Yellow. Prices are, if anything, rather stiffer, and the following may be taken as current quotations:—

Pici (94 per cent.) ...	Rs. 4-4-0	per cwt.
Do. (91 „) ...	„ 4-3-6	„
Do. (85 „) ...	„ 4-2-6	„
Delhi No. 1	„ 4-3-3	„
Red Delhi.....	„ 3-15-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-7-0	„
Do. 63 per cent.....	„ 4-6-0	„
Hard Red.....	„ 3-13-0	„

Seeds.—*Linseed* is steady at our last quotation, but with little enquiry from any quarter *Rapeseed*, supplies of which are increasing day by day, is firmer at Rs. 6-3-0 for Yellow Guzerat; Rs. 5-10-6 for Yellow Cawnpore; and Rs. 5-2-3 per cwt. for Cawnpore or Delhi Red, and of all but the first-named there are reported to be buyers for export at our quotations.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	16,573 bales.
Wheat.....	108,407 cwt.
Linseed.....	32,805 „
Rapeseed	7,904 „
Gingelly	3,502 „
Poppyseed.....	9,958 „
Groundnuts.....	3,795 „

Freights cannot be called more than steady at previous quotations for current business; and with only a languid demand for arrival tonnage. Business is reported for Torre del Annunziata at 22s. for this month's shipment, and for Genoa at 21s 3d. to 22s. 6d. per ton.

Exchange has been firm again to-day, and rates have further advanced 1-32d. for demand Bank Bills, and 3-32d. for 3 mouths' sight Credits, Wire Transfers being also quoted 3-32d. higher. Few Bills have been making, and the chief business has been in private Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 7-16d. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4¾d. delivery to the end of the year, and business between banks for October has been reported at that rate. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 13-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15-32d. „
Credits do. do. ...	1s. 4 19-32d. „
Francs do. do. ...	1·75. „

Government Paper was strong and active during the greater part of the day at 100 3-16 for Four per cents for cash and the nearer account, the quotation for the 31st proximo, for which a large part of the business was done, having remained steady at par. Latterly the feeling has been a little weaker, and in all the Cash rate 100⅛ at closing 106½ is still named, nominally, for the other Paper.

Shares.—There has been more life in this market to-day, and a number of Mill Shares, having attracted the favourable notice of operators, have moved up more or less. Our quotations this evening show an advance of Rs. 30 in Hindustan; of Rs. 15 in Ripon; of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern and Queen; of Rs. 5 each in Empress, James Greaves, Luckmidas Khimji, and Manockji; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental. Alliance, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 27½. Bombay-Burma shares have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue. Oriental Loan have advanced Re. 1; so have Kemp and Co.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	833½
Bank of Bengal ...	48,000	500	all	10 do.	880xd
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. ...		100			
Corporation	40,000		all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India.....	27,320	125		5 pct.	127
		250			
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	–	–	4160
G. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	4100	–	–	41613
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10)	1030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.....	1,000	200	200	} 10	200
	750	200	150	} p ct	150
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	107
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	325		185	Rs. 14	40
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...	.	500	100	2 3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	0
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2050
Do. Grd Issue....	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	765
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	..	..	..	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	530
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	00	100	Rs. 10	67
Geyer & Co., Ld.	400	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Steamship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited.	42,000	25	25		9¼
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	362
Marshs & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	11½
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40
Port Canning Co. ...	4,000	200	1,000	R 9	335
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	p.c.	115
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Tyrrachee & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,230
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	197
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	100
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250	100	all	m	100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.
BIRTH.
CANDY.—April 7, at the Sungum, Poona, the wife of Captain J. M. Candy, 14th Regt Bo Inf of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

The Viceroy's speech to the Talukdars of Oude, which will be found in another column, is noticeable for the emphasis with which his Excellency addresses himself to the "convictions and consciences" of her Majesty's subjects in India, when assuring them that the Queen-Empress has the welfare of both great and small equally at heart, and takes a deep and personal interest in all that concerns them. The Talukdars, in the address which was presented to the representative of her Majesty, spoke of themselves as the Landed Aristocracy of Oude, and they enumerated, among the manifold blessings conferred by the British Government, the fact that their position had been recognised and their ancient rights and privileges maintained. This acknowledgment of a debt of gratitude to the Government is the more satisfactory, seeing that the Oude Rent Act, which was passed by the Supreme Council at the instance of Sir Alfred Lyall, conferred considerable benefits on the cultivators. Lord Dufferin expressed his appreciation of the liberality with which the Landed Aristocracy of the province had met the Government and enabled it to put an end to a controversy which might, if dealt with in a different spirit, have produced ill-feeling and dissension between two classes which have so many interests in common. The representatives of the Landed Aristocracy in that part of India not only show a liberal spirit in welcoming a new land-law which improves the status of their tenants, but they acknowledge with gratitude and admiration the valuable boons which have been conferred on the N.-W. Provinces in the Allahabad University and the Provincial Legislative Council. The system of local self-government inaugurated under Lord Ripon has practically developed under Lord Dufferin, and the Talukdars informed his Excellency that under this useful system Lucknow has progressed, the sanitation has improved, the public roads and thoroughfares are better lighted, and an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water is looked forward to when an Artesian well, now being sunk, is completed. Lord Dufferin congratulated the Talukdars on the success with which they were working their local institutions. Local self-government, his Lordship said, has no better friend than himself, and he added that though there is a considerable difference in the results in different localities, yet on the whole the system is working well, especially in the larger centres of population, whether rural or urban.

Lord Dufferin, it is as well to bear in mind, shares the view of those who regard local self-government not only as useful machinery for administrative purposes, but as a means of interesting a number of citizens in the affairs of the community, and bringing them to take an intelligent interest in matters outside their own daily concerns. It is in this way and under this discipline his Excellency told the Landed Aristocracy of Oude that true patriotism and wise public spirit can alone be generated. It is largely due to the fact that the Government of Lord Dufferin, like that of his predecessor, has been carried on, whatever the Bengal Press may say, on the principles thus recognised as the best foundation for patriotism and public spirit, that his Excellency was able to say in all sincerity in concluding his speech, that he will carry away with him from India the consolation of knowing that "at no time during the past hundred years has there prevailed a deeper feeling of security in India than there is at the present moment, when the prince in his palace is conscious that his throne is as firmly and irrevocably secured to him and his dynasty as is that of the Queen-Empress herself." "The Zamindar," said his Excellency in glowing words, "in his country house, the trader in his shop, and the humble ryot in his cabin, are all equally convinced that where they have sown there also they shall reap, and that English might and English justice are ever ready at hand to protect the land from outward aggression and to secure to every citizen untroubled enjoyment of his rights and privileges within its borders." This puts in a sentence of absolute truth what constitutes the strength, moral and material, of the position of the Government of the Queen-Empress in this country. Could Lord Dalhousie have uttered those reassuring words when leaving India? If he had uttered them would they have had the ring of conviction which is their note, coming from the lips of Lord Dufferin? If we desire to estimate the distance which separates the India of 1888 from that of thirty years ago we can find the means of doing so in a glance at the pages of an article in the current number of the *Calcutta Review*, in which the writer, Mr. E. C. Cox, of this Presidency, seeks the causes that contributed to the explosion of the Mutiny which is usually regarded solely in its aspect of a military revolt. The interests which are justly enumerated by Lord Dufferin as now as sacred as those of the Queen-Empress herself were at that time one and all in danger. The rigid enforcement of the theory of lapse which deprived native princes of the right of adopting an heir on the failure of direct issue endangered every dynasty in the country. In 1848 Satara was annexed, in the next year Sambhalpur, in 1853 Jhansi, in 1856 Nagpur. These successive annexations were followed up by that of Oude. While this was the fate that threatened the Native States, the large landholders had been dispossessed by an investigation into their titles. The Inam Commission called for the titles of thirty-five thousand estates and three-fifths of them were confiscated. Large classes of dependents were thus cast adrift without any means of livelihood, and discontent was sown broadcast throughout the country.

In addition to all this the religious sentiment of the country was at that time disquieted needlessly. Not only had suttee and infanticide been rightly and righteously put down, but foolish predictions were indulged in that the railway, the telegraph and the other implements of Western civilisation would break up the old faiths, and work the conversion of India. It was easy to believe that the Government shared this desire, and the belief that the greased cartridges were intended to destroy at a blow the Hindu and the Mahomedan faiths obtained ready credence. The Brahmans and the Mussalmans had not then learned by long experience that the Government was sincerely tolerant, and did not mean to compass the conversion of India, but only to give it order and security. We live in a different atmosphere. The Brahmans, as the Reviewer points out, now pride themselves on their skill in adopting the new learning, which enables them to work the telegraphs, to fill appointments on the railways, and acquire a large share of Government employment. The Musulmans have come to look upon the Government as their strongest support against the formidable competition of Hindus who have assimilated so much of the European culture. The Nawab Mehdi Hassan, in London on a tour, writes to the *Times* to declare his preference for the impartial despotism of the Government of India over the radical institutions which the Madras National Congress is supposed to aim at. He maintains that Lord Dufferin's rule has been beneficial to the natives of India, who, he affirms, are contented politically, and only regret that his Excellency is leaving India before his intentions as evinced in the appointment of the Civil Service Commission have been fully carried out. All this is evidence of the change which is being wrought in Indian opinion by the steady growth of that feeling of security in all that appertains to the happiness of the country—its princes and its people—to which Lord Dufferin gave eloquent and grateful recognition in his speech at Lucknow.

The Silver Commission, whatever else comes of its enquiries, will at least claim credit for having made a considerable addition to the stock of economic and currency literature. Its second report is rich in appendices of which, whatever their value may be, it will never be said that they do not go as nearly as may be to the root, and perhaps even deeper than the root of the question submitted to the Commission. The amateur actor who blacked himself all over in order that he might do full justice to the part of Othello was not more determined to be thorough than the Commissioners were when they accepted a paper from Mr. H. D. Macleod in which authorities as far back as Aristotle and the Nicomachian Ethics are quoted in elucidation of the meaning of the word wealth, and in which, for the further enlightenment of those who want to make the rupee worth more than one and fourpence and the vile fractions, we are told what Socrates said to Eryxias on the subject and what Eryxias said to Socrates, what Demosthenes thought about wealth, and what is laid down about it in the Pandects. Bishop Berkeley's opinion, and the opinion of the Elizabethan judges *in Banco*, read after this like the most modern of testimony, and we seem to be coming to the point—though obviously we are still a long way from it—when Mr. Macleod prints for the greater enlightenment of the Commission an interesting dissertation on the distinctions between Adam Smith's and Ricardo's view of things, points out the characteristics of the three later schools, and gives a chapter "on Release or Acceptilation," and "on Renewal and Transfer, or Novation." All this is very interesting, and as we have said, marks a determination to do the thing thoroughly. But it seems just a little wanting in actuality, and perhaps is less helpful than the series of interrogatories, and the answers to them, that were addressed to certain eminent persons in foreign countries in the course of the enquiry. Of these sixteen questions perhaps the most pertinent are "What probability is there of a continuance of the fall of silver?" and "Do you consider that an international agreement could be made for the free coinage of gold and silver as legal tender money at a fixed ratio?" To the first question the answers that are given are for the most part appropriately cautious. M. Pierson, who combines the functions of President of the Netherlands Bank with those of a professor, will not attempt an answer. Much depends, he thinks, as we all think, upon the Bland Act being continued or suspended. Another Professor, Dr. Nasse, of Bonn, declines to forecast, but with duly professional profuseness he enlarges upon the main influences which are likely to determine the answer to the question. But as there is nothing in the learned professor's disquisition which has not already been said over and over again there is no need to quote from it. Another Professor, Dr. Lexis, of Gottingen, contents himself with a portentous estimate of the consequences of a repeal of the Bland Bill, which he foresees would lower prices regardless of consequences, though "whether the price would then fall to 35 or 30 pence or even lower still can naturally not be foreseen." M. de Laveleye, who, next to M. Cernuschi, is the most effective of the literary exponents of the bi-metallist theory, is as reticent as to the future of silver as Dr. Pierson. It all depends, according to him, too, upon America, and if the Bland Bill is repealed, a fresh fall is inevitable. The only confident opinion on the subject, indeed, is that which Senator Wells pronounces, and his declaration is the one ray of hope for a suffering community which these appendices present. He does not apprehend a further fall of silver—this by the way was last December, when silver was at 44 9-16, or twopence an ounce more than to-day—believing rather that there will be a gradual advance in its value, and eventually a return to parity with gold. As to the other question, the possibility of establishing a fixed ratio of interchangeability between gold and silver, Dr. Pierson has no doubt of it as an economic process; but neither he nor any one else has any opinion to offer on the equally important and much more practical question whether or not it can be made a subject of political agreement. Dr. Nasse, for instance, is polite enough to say that if such an agreement would be made he should regard it as "a happy circumstance," assuming that its punctual observance and its continuance could be assured. But as he does not think they could be assured he cannot advocate any arrangement of the kind. Mr Wells' opinion on the subject may be summed up in the words possible but not probable. "Possible" is all that M. de Laveleye seems disposed to predicate concerning it. But if Mr. Atkinson, who lately reported to the United States Treasury on the subject, is a reliable witness, there is no probability whatever that the continental Governments will co-operate with England for the establishment of a fixed ratio. The publication of these papers seems to have been resolved upon, less for the encouragement of the bi-metallists, than to prepare them for a disappointment.

Sir Andrew Clark is likely to be a formidable competitor with Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallett in providing Siam with railways. His scheme is more modest than that which these energetic gentlemen have for the last three years been advocating before the Chambers of Commerce and in other ways, for it contemplates neither an extension into China nor a diversion through Burma to Moulmein. The line will go from Bangkok nearly due north to Kiangh sen, on the borders of the British Shan States with a branch to Paklay on the east and another on the west to Zimme. Ultimately it will be continued to the Chinese frontier, through the British Shan States. Only then will it traverse British territory, and there is no thought, at present, of asking the Government of India to guarantee any part of it. So far as Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett's scheme depended upon the Government of India consenting to guarantee it, there was never any prospect of it being undertaken within any measurable period. All the agitation of all the Chambers of Commerce in England would not persuade the Government to guarantee a line the greater part of which would run in foreign territory and through country inhabited by semi-civilized populations. There is no precedent for what the Government have been asked to do in this case, nor are the arguments put forward at all convincing. The line would be a costly one, traversing as it would have to do lofty mountain ranges running at some points to elevations greater than that of the Brenner Pass, and this through a country inhabited by uncommercial populations with few wants and as few resources. To be yoke-fellows with the King of Siam in bearing a financial burden such as this enterprise would have imposed was not desirable, and in its original form Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett's scheme could not possibly have commended itself to the Government. The readiness with which the King of Siam has accepted Sir Andrew Clarke's proposals confirms the doubt which we threw some time ago upon the report that the Siamese were anxious to guarantee the line to the Burma and the Chinese frontiers. The King of Siam, we had good reason to believe, did not want the line, and Sir Andrew Clarke has apparently persuaded him that a much better way is open to him. A line which will at no point rise more than eleven hundred feet has substantial engineering advantages over the earlier scheme, and it seems, on the whole, much more practicable and less hazardous. That French influence was strongly excited against Sir Andrew Clarke's mission is intelligible enough as it is; it would be even more intelligible if the whole truth about French designs—happily now abandoned—in that part of the world were told.

Colonel Beville, who would have completed his term of command of the Marine Battalion this year, has been granted an extension of his term of command for two years. Great satisfaction will be felt in Bombay at the recognition which has thus been given to the meritorious services of an officer so deservedly esteemed in both communities.

The great fair at Tavra in the Broach district will be held this year from April 12 to May 11; but owing to the prevalence of cholera in some of the villages of Olpad and other talukas in the Surat Collectorate the Government, on the recommendation of Dr. Colah, in which the Sanitary Commissioner has concurred, has passed a Resolution requesting the Commissioners of Divisions to direct the Collectors to take all possible measures to bring to the notice of the Hindoo public the great risk of cholera which all persons attending the fair will run, with a view to dissuade them from visiting the village. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is also requested to do his best to prevent people from going to the fair.

Mr. Nusserwanji Framji Tamboli has reprinted from the *Indian Spectator* his translation of Professor J. Darmesteter's monograph on the origin of Persian Poetry which appeared in the *Journal des Debats* some time since. The translation is executed with admirable judgment, and shows a nicety of perception of the idiomatic difficulties and subtleties of the original which does great credit to the translator. Mr. Tamboli has had the good fortune not only to do his work exceptionally well, but, what is more, to please his author. Mr. Darmesteter, in a recent letter to a Bombay correspondent, speaks highly of the translation, which, he says, does honour to Mr. Tamboli, and he adds, "It is a sign of the times to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone criticised the Budget which was presented to the House by the Chancellor of Exchequer on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the Budget was favourable to the landowners, and not to the general consumers in the United Kingdom.

He said he would reserve his opinion for the present with respect to the proposed introduction of new taxes.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE BUDGET.

The Opposition will probably bring forward an Amendment in favour of equalizing the Death Duties on real and personal properties.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 9.

The Turkish Military Cordon on the Roumelian frontier has been withdrawn.

It was established on sanitary grounds, and not with the view of coercing Bulgaria.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

STIRRING LETTER FROM GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, APRIL 9.

General Boulanger has addressed a letter to the Dordogne electors, expressing his thanks for his election, but he declines the seat owing to his engagement to accept the Nord *arrondissement*.

The General, in the same letter, made a pungent attack on the present Chamber of Deputies for the sterility and impotence which, he says, it has exhibited.

The dissolution of the Chamber and a revision of the Constitution were essentially necessary, and the General emphasises this by saying that the sole idea of Frenchmen should be the greatness of their country.

MAJOR TEMPLER.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Court of Inquiry held to investigate the charges brought against Major Templer, of the Military Balloon Department, has honorably acquitted that officer.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. steamer Assam, with the English mails of 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay at [illegible] a.m., to-day.

[illegible]T STORM IN EASTERN BENGAL.

[illegible]TY KILLED AND THREE [illegible]UNDRED INJURED.

[illegible]M OUR [illegible]

A relief [illegible] heading the list wi[illegible] thousand rupees.

[REUTER'S TELE[illegible]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here on the evening of the 7th instant.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here this morning one day before due date.

LISBON, APRIL 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, APRIL 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

ADEN, APRIL 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 10.

Mail steamer Ganges from China arrived.
Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.
Mail steamer Tanjore from Bombay arrived.
Mail steamer Ravenna from Suez arrived.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 10.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
4½ per cent. do.	73½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	42⅞

CAPTAIN G. STEPHENS, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, had a hasty fall at the Bellary sky meeting and broke his collar-bone.

Truth says that Lord Salisbury was excessively annoyed at the publication of the Queen's letters to Miss Gordon. It was not merely a breach of constitutional etiquette, for which it would be difficult to find a precedent since the earlier days of the reign of George III., but there was a "hitting below the belt" about the transaction, which was highly distasteful to the Prime Minister, and especially as technically he is responsible for this strange aberration from propriety; but the official who is really to blame is Sir Henry Ponsonby, through whom the authority to publish was given.

CONSUL THE HON. H. P. VERKER states in his report from Cherbourg that the works for the improvement of the outer port and floating basin there were carried on with energy throughout 1887; the deepening of the floating basin by dredging has been accomplished, so far as it is intended to carry it out at present; and so has the deepening of the channel leading from the roads to the basin. The deepening of the outer port has, moreover, made considerable progress, and there were not more than 2,000 square yards of shale to be removed at the date of the report (February 23) to give it the required depth. This work is carried on by about 80 men, mostly Italians, who work in relays, and the operations never cease day or night, Sundays included. Nothing was done last year to advance the deep sea pier, though upon that, more than any other work, the future commercial prosperity of Cherbourg depends.

It is complained that the Chief Justice of the N.-W. Provinces High Court, is not making himself popular amongst those who have to practise before him. It is said that he introduces a tone into his observations from the Bench which is often anything but considerate.

THE GUZERAT CUP, 1888.

THERE is no sporting event in the Bombay Presidency that excites more interest than the above competition, especially amongst those whose kingdom is the jungle side and whose sceptre is their spear. Racing, pure and simple, is no doubt an excellent thing, as without it people would be deprived of much amusement and, what is more important, the breed and speed of horses would never be kept in their present state of perfection. Steeple-chasing, again, is most popular, as it not only tests speed, but the nerve of the rider as well. Pigsticking combines everything of these two, with the additional charm of riding over new and unknown and unmade country with the pluckiest of Nature's animals as a leader. There is a little desultory pigsticking carried on during the year at various places in these parts, and at Easter it is now the custom to invite all who love the sport, to meet and fight out who is best man at it. And there is more than honour and glory to be won. The good men of Guzerat dip their hands deep in their pockets every year, and give a handsome cup, weighing many shekels of silver, to the winner, to become his property for all time, and to be handed down to his children's children as a standing testimony to the skill of those who have gone before them, as an incentive to them to go and do likewise, and as a permanent memorial of Guzerat liberality. No one out of Guzerat is allowed to subscribe, yet all are free to ride for the cup. One sporting doctor, who has so frequently competed before, and is now in Burma, circumvented the above rule by entering when he had not the remotest chance of being present, and so helped the funds. May this spirit prosper and spread, and each succeeding year see more competitors to the fore.

Previous meets for this cup have been held on the Nul, a grassy plain bereft of shade or anything genial, but usually well stocked with hog of the right sort. This season has been a very dry one all over Guzerat, and the Nul has suffered in consequence. At the last moment it was found out by Lalla, the shikarri, that the pig had suddenly been dried out, and had moved to Saroda, a village on the Sarbamatti river, 16 miles from Ahmedabad, on the Dholka Road. This was a trying moment for Mr. W. H. White, C.E., the untiring secretary. He had laid all his plans for the Nul and had to move quite in another direction. However, he was as usual quite equal to the occasion, and provided a most excellent camp in the shade at Saroda. Every necessary and every luxury for man and beast was remembered. Fruit and ice, so much appreciated in a dry climate, were in abundance; grass and gram for horses; food for servants; camels for post and telegrams; bheesties to supply the camp and beaters in the heavy jungles; and elephants to trample out the stubborn hog. In fact, not an item for our comfort or our sport was forgotten. The thanks of every sportsman are due to Mr. White and to the committee, who were represented by Mr. Braid, R.A., for every sportsman was cordially invited. We were sorry that the rest of the committee were unable to be present also. There were a great many more entries than appear in the following list, and here let us say what is the general opinion, namely, that if a lot of men enter and cannot attend they should give intimation at once to the secretary to that effect. If stores and such things are taken and ordered for twenty and only a dozen attend, it comes a little hard on the dozen who have to pay for the absent eight. This is only intended as a gentle hint to those who can send notice before the eleventh hour, and is far from trying to stop entries when there is the remotest chance of any one being able to be present. We have alluded to the services of Mr. White and the committee, but there are others who must not be passed over in silence on this important occasion. [illegible] B. B. and C. I. Railway, with their usual [illegible], carried horses the double journey at a [illegible]. The G. I. P. Railway, we hear, did [illegible]ir way to extending this privilege to [illegible] from the Deccan (more power to [illegible] travelled by that line to Bombay. [illegible]ree their error presently and put [illegible]arly to the advantage of rail[illegible]ng, no matter where or what [illegible]ess energy is the spiritto

[illegible]heb of Morvi gave mate[illegible]. The district officials of [illegible] hand, especially the [illegible]t Officer. Mr. King[illegible]y, laboured hours up[illegible] Bombay kept us [illegible] with fresh fruit. We trust no one has been omitted above, for any one who has not been sixteen miles away from a town in a large camp can have any idea how valuable the smallest assistance is. The road from Ahmedabad to Dholka is, like all Guzerat roads, "mostly sand." However, a laudable effort is being made with this road to make it pucka. No stone is procurable, and the deficiency is made up by bricks—about three hundred thousand of them are laid one brick thick in a mile. Those fond of figures can soon calculate how many bricks go to ten miles and so on.

A few sportsmen preceded the general body and had excellent target practice at running deer, &c. The bags were, however, out of all proportion to the labour spent and drinks consumed. By Friday night, the 30th March, twelve had collected in camp and after dinner the heats were drawn as follows:—

FIRST CHANCE—1st heat.

Mr H Symons	Mr J M Templer
Mr A Braid, RA	Mr Littleton

2nd heat.

Mr W Holland	Mr F T Rickards
Mr W White	Mr Younghusband

3rd heat.

Mr H Askwith, RA	Mr M C Gibb
Mr N Symons	

SECOND CHANCE—1st heat.

Mr H Symons	Mr N Symons
Mr M C Gibb	Mr F T Rickards

2nd heat.

Mr W Holland	Mr Littleton
Mr W White	Mr. Braid, RA.

3rd heat.

Mr Younghusband	Mr Templer
Mr Askwith	

On the following morning an early start was made for the jungle. The latter consists of strips of grass on either side of the river, heavy in parts and light in others. The heavier jungle is, one sportsman told us, more like Bengal jungle than anything he has met with on this side. In places even the elephants were quite hidden. Without elephants it would have been very difficult to keep a good line. The first heat of the first chance took up their position under a shady tree near the river at the end of the jungle and consisted as follows:—

Mr. H. Symon's Waler Lapwing.
Mr. A. H. Braid's Arab Blazes.
Mr. J. M. Templer's Arab Tally Ho.
Mr. Littleton's Waler Albatross. (Winner.)

The horses are in all cases put down here in the order drawn, and it is hardly necessary to state that owners ride. Soon after the heat commenced two hog broke over the open and the umpire (Mr. Younghusband) took his men along at a brisk pace and selected the larger one on the left. As the pig disappeared behind some large bunds they rather changed their original positions and Lapwing lay on the right too far, until his owner saw which hog the other three had selected. In the meantime Albatross held a lead, Blazes being last. When Lapwing joined the others, Tally Ho lay second. The pace was very fast, and some big banks had to be negotiated without a thought of what was on the other side. Albatross reached the hog first, but his owner in his try for the spear failed to draw blood. The pig was so hard pressed that he stopped short and jinked to the left, where Lapwing and Tally Ho bustled him, but could not get a chance of spearing, except on the near side, which is prohibited under the rules. At this period the pig made off for the nullah followed by Albatross and Lapwing, the former always holding the lead—across the nullah and along a path in single file, clear of which Lapwing made an effort to pass Albatross but could not. Here Mr. Littleton got a second chance and speared. The hog was soon after killed.

In the meantime the third heat of the first chance had been started from the same jungle after a nice boar. The riders were:—

Mr. H. Askwith, Waler Mallard.
Mr. N. Symons, Arab Ishmael. (Winner.)
Mr. M. C. Gibb, Waler The Baby.

Mr. White, the umpire, let them go at the first attempt. Ishmael got all the best of the start, reached the boar, turned him and himself as quick as lightning, and before the Walers had fairly got in their stride gave Mr. N. Symons a chance which he rarely misses. The spear was taken, but the boar escaped into the jungle.

An adjournment was made to camp for tiffin and a pony heat decided after, which will appear later.

On the following morning the second heat of the first chance was drawn up by the side of a small patch of grass, in which two nice boars had been marked down since daylight and had been "shadowed" by a man up a tree for many hours. The competitors were:—

Mr. Holland C. B. Pony Belle. (Winner.)
Mr. W. White, Waler Benedict.
Mr. F. T. Rickards, Arab Whitewings.
Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Arab Brazil.

Umpire, Mr. Littleton.

The boar broke splendidly, Holland cutting out the pace from the first. The boar jinked from him to the others, but Holland, even though on a pony and competing with horses, held his own and took the spear. The hog was shortly after killed. The second boar broke equally well for the pony heat, as will be seen presently. This was a capital piece of marking down on the part of Lalla the Shikarri, and was a most interesting bit of sport. This completed the first chances of the first heats for the Guzerat cup, leaving the respective winners Mr. Littleton, Mr. N. Symons and Mr. Holland. These three had to compete again for the final heat of the first chance. These three winners were started in the afternoon by Mr. Askwith after a flying boar. Ishmael led off, but was soon collared by Albatross. At this point Holland on his pony passed all of them, and a nasty fence tried the jumping powers of the three. Albatross luckily in the next fence, which was a high one, found a gap, pipped through and got the spear, whilst the others were trying to get out of their difficulties. Mr. Littleton therefore stood aside as the winner of the first chances.

The second chances of each race now remained to be decided. The first heat consisted of

Mr. H. Symon's Lapwing. (Winner.)
Mr. M. C. Gibb's The Baby.
Mr. N. Symon's Ishmael.
Mr. F. T. Rickard's Whitewings.

A fast pig broke over the same country as most of the heats were run over, and an excellent start was made by Mr. White. Ishmael jumped off with the lead, flanked by Lapwing and The Baby. At the first opening in the cactus hedge the two latter nearly collided, and from that point Lapwing led, driving the hog down a rough lane at such a pace that he jinked off through an impassable fence, Lapwing got through lower down, and spotting the pig on the left drove him hard for a couple of fields into the grass, nearly spearing at the last. As no spear was taken the heat was declared null and void. Almost immediately after another hog broke and the riders were re-started. This proved to be the jinkiest pig of the meeting. Four keen horses were down on him at every point, and the brute did not know where to go. Every one had a cut in and Whitewings should at the last have given his rider the spear. The boar crossed Lapwing, and in a stride or two Mr. H. Symons drew first blood.

Mr. Younghusband then started the following after a good boar:—

Mr. Holland's Belle.
Mr. White's Benedict.
Mr. Littleton's Albatross. (Winner.)
Mr. Braid's Blazes.

Albatross led off followed by Belle and Blazes in close attendance. Blazes got his chance, but Mr. Braid failed to draw blood. Albatross then took up the running and enabled Mr. Littleton to give a gentle touch, which was just enough to satisfy the umpire and that is all.

The third heat of the second chances was composed of

Mr. Youngh usband's Brazil.
Mr. Askwith's Mallard.
Templer's Tally Ho. (Winner.)

This was a small but speedy hog, and Mr. Braid soon set his men going. Mallard got hung up in a big fence early in the run, the others turning the boar into a lane towards the jungle. Brazil could not catch the hog in the lane, but Tally Ho, who had been lying wide on the right, crossed to his left and got on to the hog as he came out of the lane. Tally Ho and Brazil had a good race for the spear, including a jump and a turn at right angles. Tally Ho was quickest round and got the spear, the hog being immediately after killed by the umpire and others.

There were now left these three last winners, including Mr. Littleton, to compete to see who should ride Mr. Littleton for the final and cup. On Tuesday morning a move was made across the river and a line soon formed in a grass jungle. Nothing [illegible] was soon disturbed. The riders were

Mr. Littleton on Waler Albatross. (Winner.)
Mr. Templer on Arab Tally Ho.
Mr. H. Symons on Waler Lapwing.

Mr. White gave the boar a long start as he was pointing away for the open. Eventually the horsemen received the order to ride and they wanted no second signal. In front was a fair jump, in which Tally Ho got the pull at a gap. As soon as Lapwing got over he closed with the Arab with Albatross lying on the right. For fully half a mile the pace was a cracker, Lapwing eventually wearing down Tally Ho. Here Albatross sailed past, the boar still going like a grey hound. Mr. Littleton turned the pig slightly towards the others, but had so much pace to spare that they really never got within spearing distance. Tally Ho lay off to the right for the jink on the other side of a cactus hedge. It looked for a moment as if Lapwing and Albatross must collide at the gap, but the pig gave himself the word "forward from right incline" and raced up under the hedge. Albatross was here forced along at his best pace, and exactly at the end of the hedge Mr. Littleton speared, Lapwing lying a few lengths behind. The boar made off up the hill and down the other side at a clinking pace hotly pressed by Lapwing, who presently turned him, letting in Tally Ho, who, not knowing that Mr. Littleton had ever tried to spear, having been prevented by a thick hedge from seeing what was going on, was in hopes of drawing first blood. His rider delivered an excellent spear, just drawing blood. The boar raced along as fresh as a daisy, being presently speared by Mr. H. Symons and carried off his spear. This he shook out under a hedge, and it was some time before the owner found it. In the meantime the hog was a mile off going strong, but Albatross, Ishmael, Whitewings and others cut him off, and he died game, leaving a scratch on Albatross "in memoriam." Whilst all the riders were clustered round, a little woolly-headed camel, such a bonnie little beast, came running up from the grass to be petted and actually stood on the dead boar to have its head rubbed. This run was the best of the meeting, and over a perfect country, and was worth a year's savings to take part in. Many and hearty were the congratulations Mr. Littleton received on winning with so much in hand.

And now for a little gossip regarding the men and the horses that won the cup and ran in the final heat and about the cup itself. We will take the latter first. The cup is worth approximately a thousand rupees, so it is not only a handsome but a valuable trophy. Each year a new cup is purchased by the committee, the winner being asked to select it, and it becomes the absolute property of the winner without any conditions whatsoever. The first cup was run for in 1885 and resulted in a dead heat between Mr. Littleton and Mr. N. Symons, the latter ultimately winning the tie. The next year saw Captain M. B. Salmon the winner. Last year Mr. Bulkley was successful. The cup has come to Bombay twice and remained in Guzerat twice. It will be remembered that Mr. Littleton won the Bheema cup (the last time it was run for) on his Waler Kestrel, and Mr. Littleton is the only one in this Presidency who has ever won on Walers. Albatross is a well-bred horse, over 15 hands, better known in Madras than here, where he carried his former owner, Colonel Symons, hundreds of miles up and down the Ootacamund hills without once making a mistake. In the last Bombay Sky Races he tried to race with the modest impost of 13 st. 12lb and failed! For the cup he carried a little over 11 stone all told. This was Albatross' first essay after pig. Strictly speaking the heat that won the cup was not the final heat, as the latter was never run off, the same owner having won both the anti-finals. Mr. H. Symons and Mr. Templer are therefore not entitled to any special notice, but as they are there we will say a few words about them. The former ran in 1882 for the Bheema cup, when 38 horses competed, and lost both his chances. This year was his first appearance in the Guzerat cup. Lapwing is a Waler 14 hands 2½ in. high with a very long stride for his size and one not nearly so well adapted to turning as a stiffer and shorter galop. Besides he carried 2 stone more than Albatross, and to run up close at the finish was all that could be expected in a straight run. Lapwing was quite new to pigsticking. Mr. Templer and Tally Ho are also new to the sport. Both horse and rider deserve everything that can be said in their praise. Tally Ho is an Arab and carried fully 12 stone if not more, and we feel certain that they will be very right first time if whenever they take the field again. Whether Arabs or Walers are best for the sport need not be discussed here, but it is certain that "a good big 'un is better than a good little 'un," whatever the breed be. There was not a horse at the meeting that Albatross could not have squandered in a long run and given weight away to. In the final heat he carried less than the other two by one or two stone. We consider this heat was made for the old horse. Where his and his rider's performance strikes one as being so good is in winning all the previous heats after small jinking hog in a close country.

We were very sorry to see our old friend Woodpigeon, winner of two cups, not taking part in the heats. The old horse bruised his foot before the meeting, and was not once allowed a romp at the old game he knows and loves so well. He looked on wistfully. Mr. White's famous old Waler Benedict rather spoilt his owner's chance for the cup by carrying him 12 miles after a nilghai a few weeks ago with about 14½ stone up. But the blue bull died.

And now, readers, we must close with a hope that every one who wishes to see the best sport in the whole year in these parts will enter and run for the Guzerat cup of 1889—and every one should wish the camp at Baroda again.

THE SALMON PONY CUP.

Ponies and pony racing are so popular now that it was quite expected that there would be as many entries for this cup as for the Guzerat cup. This cup was originally started in 1885 by the late Captain M. B. Salmon, who gave a cup for that and the succeeding year. In 1887, when Captain Salmon had left Guzerat, a few Bombay sportsmen presented a cup which, like the other two, was won by Dr. Tully. This year it was thought a fitting thing to commemorate the memory of Captain Salmon, whose genial presence was so much missed, by getting up a cup to be called after him, and we have no doubt ample funds will be forthcoming every year for the same purpose to keep alive the name of the original donor, who was such a keen follower of this exciting sport. This cup is worth about three hundred rupees, and like its bigger brother is won outright. The following was the result of the drawings:—

1st heat.

Mr Askwith	Mr H Symons
Mr N Symons	

2nd heat.

Mr A H Budd	Mr Littleton
Mr Holland	

3rd heat.

Mr H Close	Mr Braid, RA
Mr M C Gibb	Mr Younghusband

Captain Braid marshalled his men for the first heat at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and they were mounted as follows:—

Mr. Askwith on C. B. Redskin. Winner.
Mr. N. Symons on Arab Sparrow-hawk.
Mr. H. Symons on C. B. Vanity.

A little hog broke and took a bee line for the open. It was fully half a mile before the word to ride was given, and a good race took place up to a nullah, where all three riders and the pig arrived together. Redskin took the lead here, and for a mile it was a procession headed by the pig. Matters looked well for Redskin in a lane, but some coolies turned the unclean beast, and he was lost for a while eventually being seen slaking his thirst at the river. Vanity was left behind looking for the hog at this point, and would never have seen it again had not the others turned it. Here Vanity joined them as the pig dived into the sugarcane in the river bed. The others wished to stop, but at that moment Mr. H. Symons saw the pig and declined. Round the cane the pig came out and was nearly caught by Vanity, but got back again. Again "no heat" was asked for and refused. The umpire was not up then. A third time the pig appeared, and this time reached the river. Down the bank went Vanity into deep water and rolled over, the pig gaily swimming in front. For the third time the other competitors pressed for an adjournment, but with a mouth full of sand and water Vanity's rider roared out "No. I'll be d—d if I will stop whilst I can see the boar!" However 13st 7lb, and heavy sand made stopping a necessity, and all the ponies were done to a turn, the Arab being perhaps the freshest of the three. The umpire begged Sparrow-hawk's rider "to make an effort," but he could not. The pig obligingly kept in sight for a long distance, finally reaching the jungle unspeared, accompanied by Mr. Braid, who did his best to detain him, pending the arrival of the ponies. This run lasted several miles, and the pig was a clinker.

Next day this heat was run off from the same nilgai as one of the horse heats. A nice boar broke away from Redskin to Vanity, giving the latter a good chance, but his rider speared a stride too soon and failed to score. Vanity was very tired after the previous day's seven-mile gallop, and could never get on terms with Mr. Askwith's pig again, although the pig favoured both by jinking. Redskin got the spear, and the boar was killed after a long run by Mr. Gibb and others.

The second heat was composed of—

Mr. M. A. H. Budd's C. B. No Name.
Mr. W. Holland's C. B. Bushman. (Winner.)
Mr. Littleton's Arab Clipper.

This was a great race after a first class boar. Clipper, though fast enough to catch anything, was not handy like Bushman. Mr. Holland rode right well and got the spear handsomely. The boar fought to the bitter end and took a lot of killing. Mr. Close scratched at the last moment, being unable to come to camp.

The third heat, consisting of

Mr. M. C. Gibb's C. B. Peter,
Mr. A. Braid's Arab Kilwarlin (Winner),
Mr. Younghusband's C. B. Wudwan,

were started after a boar, who soon gained cover. Wudwan and Peter up to this point had been leading, but on the boar breaking again Kilwarlin accepted a chance and won the heat. This boar, too, took a lot of killing, and though he had one tush broken, succeeded in cutting the umpire's horse slightly.

The three left in the final to compete for the cup were therefore

Mr. Holland on Bushman.
Mr. Askwith on Redskin. (Winner.)
Mr. Braid on Kilwarlin.

Mr. Littleton acted as umpire. The first attempt at a start was unsuccessful, but soon a solitary pig broke close to the heat and they were let go. Redskin was quickest away, and nearly got the spear in a lane, but the hog jinked off in the usual aggravating manner of their kind, and let in Bushman, who seemed bound to get Mr. Holland the cup. But the hog was always just out of reach. Redskin got the jink, and the hog keeping straight this time, Mr. Askwith secured the cup and was rewarded for his enterprise for coming all the way from Deesa. On Tuesday morning, before the camp broke up, general pigsticking was allowed. The sport was really first class. One boar ran for two hours with three feet of spear buried in him and five other deep wounds, and was found dead in the jungle later. A Sportsman's Paradise has been discovered at Saroda, and under such excellent management these Easter meetings are sure to be successful.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. ANDERSON claims that H.M.S. Pinafore was never played in Bombay so creditably as it has been during the past few evenings, and it will generally be allowed that the claim is justifiable. The travelling company of itself is numerically so small, that it could not present such a performance. But Mr. Anderson has been exceedingly fortunate in securing the assistance of many amateurs who have rendered excellent service. The man-o'-war is by this means manned with a full complement of tars; but poor Sir Joseph, who should be accompanied by numerous sisters, cousins, and aunts, is escorted only by one lady, his first cousin (Miss Markham), who, of course, must be admitted to be a host in herself. Mr. Anderson plays the part of Captain Corcoran with great success, whilst the gallant Captain's daughter finds in Miss Hinson a most skilful exponent. As Josephine, Miss Hinson plays with remarkable good taste, and though the difficult solos which fall to her lot constitute a considerable strain upon her, she sings them very prettily, and her efforts are highly appreciated by the audience. As Buttercup, Mrs. Norville imports into the part much more humour than ever Mr. Gilbert anticipated. But the audience like it none the worse for this, and Mrs. Norville retains her original popularity here. Mr. Fawcett, on the whole, played Rackstraw creditably, and the representative of Sir Joseph Porter was extremely good. The several local amateurs acquitted themselves with credit, and the performance was in every way worthy of support.

FIRE AT A JUTE MILL.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received in Bombay of the partial destruction of the Goosery Jute Mills, situated about three miles above Calcutta, on the Howrah side of the Hooghly. The fire, which broke out at about midnight on Monday, was most destructive, and all the extensive weaving and winding departments are now in ruins. The value of the machinery destroyed was about Rs. 2,50,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The owner, Mr. Chunda Ramjee, of Colaba, Bombay, bought this mill some three years ago from the old Goosery Jute Mill Co., Ld., and he considerably extended and improved the property. The mill was paying handsomely. The stoppage consequent on this disaster will probably continue for twelve months, and the resultant loss will at least be equal to the value of the machinery destroyed. Nothing has as yet been discovered as to the cause of the fire. The building is what is known as fireproof. The only combustible substance was the manufactured jute, and this was present in large quantities. No lives were lost; all hands, except the European staff, being absent.

DEATH OF THE DEWAN OF DHARAMPORE.

WE announce with regret the death of Rao Bahadur Damodardass Haridass, Dewan of H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampore. Mr. Damodardass, who was a native of Surat, was a leading member of the Valpuk Kayasth Caste, and he died after a short illness on Saturday morning at the Mugalisara Residence of Rao Bahadur Jugjiwandass Khusaldass. Mr. Damodardass was formerly a well-known pleader, practising at Rajkote, but soon after he elected to enter the political career, and filled responsible posts in Palitana, Cambay, and other States. About a month ago he was removed from Dharampore to Surat for the benefit of his health, and was progressing favourably under the treatment of Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhai Pestonji but the deaths of Mr. Mohanlal Mayaram, one of the officers of the same State, to whom he was greatly attached, and of Maharana Shri Narandeoji, had a depressing effect upon him, and made his recovery increasingly doubtful. He was only 45 years of age at the time of his death, and he leaves a widow and four daughters and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

THE ICHHAPORE FIRE.

FURTHER particulars which have been received here from local correspondents state that a large number of the houses which were destroyed were not merely huts as was at first supposed, but were of more substantial construction, with tiled roofs. Thanks to the liberality of people in Bombay, the work of relieving the sufferers has been systematically undertaken. This has re-assured the poor people in distress, and arrested the exodus to neighbouring villages and towns. The chief residents of Ichhapore have petitioned the Collector of Surat to forego the kist levy which is now due and also to move Government to assist by monetary grants in the reconstruction of the portion of the town which has been destroyed. The petitioners quote for this the precedent of 1883, when it is alleged Government offered such help after the place was ruined by flood. It is to be hoped the relief sought will be granted.

We are glad to note that subscriptions have come in fairly since we first made the appeal. Up to last evening they amounted to about Rs. 2,750 More money is urgently needed, and we hope the Hindu community here especially will help in this humane work, for the sufferers are mainly Hindus. The following further subscriptions have been received:—

Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell	Rs.	100
Mr. Phirozsha Merwanjee Mehta	„	10
Messrs. V. and N. Madowdas	„	100
Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy	„	50
Rehemoobhoy Allana	„	50

THE FATAL POLO ACCIDENT AT NEEMUCH.

THE following details are published regarding the death of Lieutenant D. W. Farquhar, R.A., at Neemuch:—During a game of polo he "crossed" the pony of Lieutenant Kenny at right angles, and was thrown head-foremost to the ground, which is described as being almost as hard as rock. He was picked up in an insensible state, and died at sunrise on the following morning, a fracture of the skull having made his case hopeless from the first. Lieutenant Kenny was in no way to blame for the collision, which he could not possibly have avoided. Lieutenant Farquhar's battery was under orders for Kirkee, and he had intended [illegible] out tiger-shooting on the very day he was killed, but could not do so pending further telegraphic orders regarding the departure of the battery. [illegible]ch is certainly an unlucky station for polo players, for this is the fourth accident which has occurred in the last 18 months, Lieutenant Johnson, R.A., having broken his arm; Lieutenant Milward, Lancashire Fusiliers, having sustained concussion of the brain; and Captain Salmon and Lieutenant Farquhar having been killed outright.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE BHATTIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The able manner in which you and your legal correspondent have dealt with one aspect of this case entitles you to the best thanks of the community in general, and of the unfortunate, although innocent, Bhattia in particular. I am not, of course, going to say anything by way of improving upon what you have already said on that point, but merely to ask if the Bhattia has at this stage any redress at law for the injury and insult he has been subjected to, and if so, how he ought to proceed. I would therefore, suggest that a fund be started, in order that the poor Bhattia, who has no doubt been largely mulcted in lawyer's fees—a punishment for no fault of his—may be enabled to move for a re-consideration of his case. There will be many wealthy Bhattias who will readily espouse his cause. I, for one, am prepared to contribute my mite.

At the same time, it would be a relief to know if the policeman, Bhao Jewajee, although acquitted by the High Court, has been departmentally censured and dismissed the service for the want of judgment and discretion displayed by him in the discharge of his duties, and for which he has proved himself unfitted. At least this might serve as a warning to his brethren against trifling with people's liberties.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE BEER POISONING CASE AT AGRA.

THE latest report of Dr. Murry Thomson, the Chemical Examiner for the North-West Provinces, gives a detailed account of the beer poisoning case, which occurred in the Manchester Regiment at Agra in June and July last:—

It will be remembered that on the 7th of June no fewer than 112 men of the regiment became ill after drinking beer at the regimental canteen. The symptoms were those of acute gastritis, namely, severe pain in the abdomen and frequent vomiting. Again on the 3rd of July 23 men were similarly attacked. On both occasions the seizures were violent, but no deaths occurred. Samples of the beer were forwarded to Dr. Thompson, and his examination resulted in the startling discovery that nearly all the liquor was impregnated with arsenic. The case of two hogsheads received on the 18th and 19th of July was especially alarming, the beer in one of them being found to contain nearly 5 grains of arsenic to the imperial pint, and in the other nearly 7½ grains. From 2 to 3 grains is a fatal dose, so that a pint of beer from one of the hogsheads contained enough poison to kill two men, and a pint from the other enough to kill three. Moreover, when the casks were sawn in halves, and the inner side of the staves scraped, traces of arsenic were readily found. The astonishing thing is that no one died from drinking so deadly a draught; and Dr. Thomson can account for the fact only by the copious vomiting which took place. The presence of the arsenic being established, the question was how it came there. The police were at fault; but the Chemical Examiner suggested a theory, which, as we learn from the Resolution of Government on his report, has proved correct. Dr. Thomson's explanation was that the poisoned casks had been sold to the brewery by some skin-curer, who had used them to store an arsenical solution necessary for the curing brocess, and that they had then been used to hold beer without being properly cleansed. The brewery firm have made inquiries, and their final report, which is now before Government in the Police Department, confirms Dr. Thomson's suspicions.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

THE Talukdars' fete at Lucknow on April 8 was a great success. The Baradari, in which the address was presented and the reply given, was well arranged and one blaze of light within, while the quadrangle of the Kaiser Bagh and the buildings in the enclosure were brilliantly illuminated. The scene in the Durbar-hall was very effective when Lord and Lady Dufferin, Sir Auckland Colvin, and all other guests had arrived and taken their seats; and not the least conspicuous ornaments in the room were the men of the 17th Lancers lining the approach to the dais. The Talukdars of Oudh are now almost proverbial for their fetes, and it is remarked that the present one has eclipsed all predecessors.

When Lord and Lady Dufferin and the Lieutenant-Governor were seated, Raja Amir Hoossain read an address, to which his Excellency replied as follows:—

Talukdars of Oudh,—Being well acquainted with the history of your country, I am fully able to appreciate the significance of the gathering I see before me. Representing as you do the great territorial families in both its agricultural and its political interests, it is a matter of deep satisfaction to me to be assured of your confidence as the head of the Government of India, and also of your goodwill, as representative of the Queen. There is nothing which her Majesty more desires than that it should be brought home to the convictions and consciences of her subjects in India, great and small, not only that, she has their general welfare at heart, but that she takes a deep and personal interest in everything which concerns them. By no means the least of my important functions is so to carry myself towards her Majesty's Indian subjects as to make this thoroughly known and understood; and I am pleased to see from the language which you use that my efforts to produce this result have proved effectual. Unhappily, with every desire to keep himself in touch with all classes and communities, a Viceroy's occupation confines him necessarily so much to his office that it is only with an infinitesimal portion of his Indian fellow subjects that he even succeeds in coming into contact. Consequently, I must ask you to be my interpreter to those large populations with which you are connected, and to convey to them in my name my warm appreciation of the loyalty which animates the whole of Oudh from one end to the other, at the same time that you assure them of the deep solicitude felt both by the Queen and by the English people for the prosperity of this great Province. Fortunately, for the last five years it has been in charge of one of the ablest and most eminent statesmen this generation has seen—of a writer who has done more than almost anyone else to disseminate in Europe an adequate idea of the history, philosophy, poetry and characters of the Indian peoples. Moreover, combining as he did eminent practical ability with the highest literary attainments he has left behind him in the University of Allahabad, in the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces, and the various other measures adopted by the Government of India at his instance, an imperishable monument of his zeal, wisdom and forethought; and now he has been succeeded by a ruler whose father sacrificed his life in the public service, who has been long connected with you by the closest ties, who has occupied positions of the highest responsibility both under the Home Government and under the Government of India, and who has already given abundant proofs of his deep and earnest desire to guide you in a wise, sympathetic and benevolent spirit along that path of reasonable progress and material and political improvement which you have so wisely chosen.

I will not attempt to follow you through your review of the policy of the Government of India during the last four years, which you have embodied in terms so kind and flattering to myself, though I cannot help expressing my satisfaction at finding that you appreciate in an adequate manner the efforts which we are making to secure the peace of India by rendering our frontiers impervious to attack on the North-West, and by the extension of our jurisdiction over the entire valley of the Irrawady on the East. Our action in both directions has been forced upon us by external conditions over which we had no control. They must be regarded as simple measures of home defence which cannot fail to contribute powerfully to the quiet and security of our own house for many a year to come. But, though unwilling to detain you longer, I must return you my special thanks for your expressions of gratitude to the Government of India for the establishment of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Provincial Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces. As I already mentioned, both these measures were originally suggested by Sir Alfred Lyall, and what better proofs could you have than these of the desire of the Government of India to sympathise with your aspirations and to do everything in its power to enable the Province to hold its head high amongst its neighbours? Most heartily do I congratulate you on their acquisition, for I am firmly persuaded that you will make a good and effectual use of both.

There is one other most important legislative measure upon which the Government

ality and continued existence are amply secured, and with these auspicious results already obtained Lady Dufferin will leave your shores with the happy assurance that she has really accomplished a useful and successful work amongst you, and that her name will be remembered with gratitude, not merely in the mansions of the rich and great, but in the humbler dwellings of the poor for many a generation.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I must again bid you good bye. I shall lay down my great office at the end of this year with many a regretful feeling, but at the same time with a most grateful recollection of the universal indulgence with which my humble endeavours to do my duty amongst you having been met. I am already the oldest Viceroy that has ever ruled in India, and I feel that the time has come when, in the public interests, the heavy responsibilties of my office should be confided to the hands of a younger man, but I, at least, can carry away with me the consolation of knowing that at no time during the past hundred years has there prevailed a deeper feeling of security in reference to all those great interests upon which the happiness of every nation so much depends as at the present moment, and that, while the Prince in his palace is conscious that his throne is as firmly and irrevocably secured to him, and his dynasty as is that of the Queen-Empress herself, the zamindar in his country house, the trader in his shop, and the humble ryot in his cabin are all equally convinced that where they have sown there also they shall reap, and that English might and English justice are ever ready at hand to protect the land from outward aggression and to secure to every citizen untroubled enjoyment of his rights and privileges within its borders.

At the end of the speech every one proceeded to a terrace where they witnessed a fine display of fireworks.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS FOR ROBBERIES.

Mr. G. C. Grant, district judge of Karachi, has delivered judgment as follows in the robbery case from the Reynold's Hotel :—

In this case the plaintiff, Dr. Walmsley, sues the defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Markwick, proprietors and managers of Reynold's Hotel, to recover Rs. 2,280, being the value of a despatch box and its contents stolen from a room in the hotel in which the plaintiff was living as a guest. The plaintiff alleged that the box was lost through the negligence of the defendants and their servants, and the defendants are liable, as common inn-keepers, for the amount stolen, apart from any question of negligence. The defendants, by their written statement, deny their liability altogether. They do not admit that the plaintiff owned and possessed a tin-box containing currency notes and jewellery of the estimated value of Rs. 2,280. They admit that on the night of the 6th January the plaintiff stated that a tin-box had been stolen from a room which he occupied, and that he had lost nearly Rs. 1,000 and that later on he stated that his loss amounted to Rs. 675. They deny that the plaintiff's box was lost or stolen through any negligence whatever on their part or that of their servants, or that they are liable to the plaintiff for such loss either as inn-keepers or otherwise. They further state that the loss of the said box was attributable to the plaintiff's negligence, who failed to take such care of the same as a man of ordinary prudence would, and therefore they are not in any way liable. It was amply proved that on the night of the 6th January, while the plaintiff was at dinner in the public dining-room, his bed-room was entered by some one, who forced an opening through a chick which was nailed to the frame of the window of the room opening on to the verandah, and who got into the room through the window which was open, and carried off a tin despatch box belonging to the plaintiff, which contained currency notes, the amount of which is disputed, and some ornaments, which latter, however, have been recovered. They inn-keepers may be liable to make good the loss sustained by the plaintiff without his having to prove actual negligence on their part. But it does not follow, as is apparently contended on behalf of the plaintiff, that judgment must be given for him. The law is also laid down briefly, that an inn-keeper may be liable without the plaintiff having to prove any negligence in him, and so, too, it may be no defence for the inn-keeper to show any amount of care or precaution on his own part, but he can always protect himself by showing contributory negligence in plaintiff. Yet, according to his own evidence, he had, on the night the theft took place, a sum of more than Rs. 2,000 in currency notes in a tin despatch box 16 inches by 12 which box was on a table on which a lamp was burning. He left the room to go to his dinner in the public dining-room, leaving the lamp burning and the shutters of the window open, although he locked the door. During his absence at dinner the room was entered through the window, and the box and its contents were carried off. It is proved by the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Markwick, and is admitted by the plaintiff, that about two months before plaintiff's box was stolen, a theft had taken place from the adjoining room to his through the window in the same manner. The defendants state that on that occasion plaintiff expressed his surprise at the stupidity of Mr. Beaufort, the occupant of the room from which the theft took place, in his not having shut his window when he left the room. This the plaintiff does not admit, but I see no reason to doubt what the defendants have deposed to, and, at any rate, it is clear that the plaintiff had a warning that his room could be entered through the window opening on to the verandah if it were left open. It is also amply proved that, during the whole time the plaintiff was living in the hotel (about eleven months), the document (Ex. B.) was hung up in the room, and the rooms he had previously occupied. This document contains the tariff of charges at the hotel, and at the foot are printed certain rules for regulating the conduct of guests in the hotel. A notice is as follows :—"Articles of value should not be left in the rooms. Visitors requiring to place articles in safe keeping should hand them over to the proprietor, who will be responsible for the same on this condition only." He did not tell the defendants that he kept any large sum of money in his room, and the defendant, Mr. Marwick, swears that plaintiff expressly told him that he kept nothing of value in his room except his books. These being the facts, which appear to be proved, do they disclose negligence on plaintiff's part? I have no hesitation in saying that they do. *Prima facie* it was quite unnecessary for the plaintiff to have had such a large sum of money at the hotel, and his keeping this money there in a small tin box was, in my opinion, nothing which no man of ordinary prudence would have done, especially in this country, where rooms in a bungalow are so easily accessible, and where comparatively small articles, such as the plaintiff's despatch box can be so readily carried off. His omission to shut and bolt the window was, under the circumstances an act of negligence on his part. As to whether there was any negligence on defendant's part this question does not arise if the common law of England applies. The specific acts of negligence alleged against defendants are that they did not keep a chowkidar, and that after the theft of Mr. Beaufort's property they did not warn the plaintiff to keep his window shut, and did not draw his intention to the notice about keeping his valuables in a safe place. If plaintiff had not the sense to see that it was dangerous to leave his window open, it is not reasonable to suppose that he would have acted otherwise than he did if the defendants had specially warned him, but I hold that they were under obligation to do so. Had I found the defendants liable I should have found that the plaintiff had lost Rs. 1,000, and was entitled to recover that sum, less the amount about Rs. 194, which has been recovered by the police. I dismiss the claim with all costs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 11th April, 1888.

1. The Prizes will be presented by the General Officer Commanding the District at the Town Hall on Friday next, 13th inst., at 9 p.m. Red or white uniform to be worn.

2. The monthly meeting of the Regimental Committee will take place at the Volunteer Club this evening at 5-30 p.m.

3. The inspection of Arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer having been fixed for the 27th inst. All rifles must be returned to Head-quarters before that date.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

4. Carbines in possession of members are to be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 9th April 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·773
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, ESE, SW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	203

* From midnight to midnight.

POLICE OPPRESSION IN THE N. W. P.

In the North-West Provinces High Court, Allahabad, Revisional Criminal Jurisdiction, the case of the Queen-Empress *vs.* Abdul Sami has been heard. Mr. Justice Brodhurst, in delivering judgment, said :—

This was an application for revision of an order of the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur, dated the 23rd December, 1887, affirming an order of the Joint-Magistrate of Saharanpur, convicting the petitioner under section 384 and 167 of the Indian Penal Code, maintaining the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 384, and reducing the sentence under section 168 from three months' to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The principal facts as found are : that Mahomed Sadik, a retired Inspector of Police, living at Gungoh, in the District of Saharanpur, in March, 1887, bought a pony at the Gungoh fair for Rs. 26; that a few days later Abdul Sami, Head Constable at the Gungoh police station, saw Mahomed Sadik riding the pony, took a fancy to it, and tried to purchase it for Rs. 26; that Mahomed Sadik, however, refused to sell it; that therefore Abdul Sami, with the aid of the Sub-Inspector of the police station, Ahmed Hasan, endeavoured by various irregular practices to induce Mahomed Sadik to part with the pony; that Mahomed Sadik persisted in refusing to sell the pony, and the Joint-Magistrate recorded that, "Finally on the 19th April Mahomed Sadik was again called up to the thanadhar's house, and given to understand that the case was to be prosecuted immediately, and that he was to be sent to Amritsar. The pony was seized and tied up at the thana. Mahomed Sadik still remained obstinate, and of course the game could not be pursued any further in that direction. Ahmed Hasan, however, prolonged it by saying he had decided to call the plaintiff from Amritsar to identify the pony, which in the meanwhile was to remain at the thana. Subsequently the thanadhar sent Rs. 26 to complainant, saying he liked the pony and had determined to keep it. This was the 19th April. On the next day Mahomed Sadik came to the Sado with the intention of laying the whole matter before the District Magistrate." The Sessions Judge observes, "I consider it proved indisputably by the evidence that complainant's pony was taken from him by the police, that is, by the authority of the Sub-Inspector, Ahmed Hasan, with whom Abdul Sami acted in unison, abetting and aiding, the two acting so, that except for the matter of official authority, it is difficult to say which was the principal." It does not appear that Abdul Sami put Mahomed Sadik, ex-Inspector of police, in fear of injury, and thereby induced him to deliver the pony to him, Abdul Sami. It is evident that Mahomed Sadik was not induced to deliver up the pony through fear or otherwise, but that the police seized the pony on the pretence that it had been stolen; took it to the police station and there tied it up, and detained it. Under these circumstances Abdul Sami did not commit the offence of extortion as defined in section 383 of the Indian Penal Code. Nor do I consider that Abdul Sami is punishable under section 168 of the Penal Code, for, with reference to the circumstances of the case, and to the entries in the police diaries, it is, I think, obvious that Abdul Sami made those entries, not with the intent to cause injury to any one, but with the sole object of saving himself from punishment. There is no doubt that Abdul Sami behaved towards Mahomed Sadik in an oppressive and scandalous manner, and possibly he may have rendered himself liable to punishment under some other section of the Penal Code or of the Police Act; but I need not consider this matter further, for Abdul Sami's terms of imprisonment must already have expired. I revise the findings and sentences, and I direct that the fine of Rs. 30, if realised, be refunded.—*Morning Post.*

THE RAJKOTE TRAGEDY.

The *Kattywar Times* gives the following account of the case of rainning amuck at Rajkot on April 6 when a police sepoy killed five persons and wounded six :—

The whole of the civil station was in a terrible state of excitement. Such an incident has never occurred here. It appears that the man was charged by the Rajkote State for aiding and abetting some persons who caused grievous hurt to certain parties within the State limits. According to the extradition treaty the man was handed over by the Agency authorities to the State. He, however, managed to compromise matters with the complainants and succeeded in inducing them to withdraw the case. But the State authorities did not accept the withdrawal. The man was at the time of the occurrence on bail, and on duty. It cannot be said that his attack on some of the victims was not premeditated. Somebody led him to understand that Police Naik Dost Mahomed and the Kotwal were chiefly instrumental in getting the withdrawal refused. This preyed upon his mind, and he evidently determined to revenge himself. Between three and four in the afternoon in the police station room a karkoon by name Narayen and the police naik aforesaid were counting money of the pay of the police. He entered the room and unsheathing his sword cut the throat of the Naik almost off with one stroke. The karkoon who was probably thunderstruck, expressing "Ah! What have you done!" he despatched him also in the same way, and threw away the sword which was slightly bent. Taking hold of another which lay in the room he rushed outside. He caught the sight of a sweeper by name Dhania, who on bawling out "the man is gone mad" was levelled to the ground with one fierce stroke. He then ran off to the house of Mr. Bawamian, the Kotwal, and gave him three severe cuts. In this way he killed and wounded eleven, specially those who drew attention to his onslaught. After committing this sad havoc he ran to the mutton market to kill some butchers who were complainants in the case against him. Fortunately, these men having got information of his having run amuck, and of the fearful onslaught committed by him, they took refuge in the Military Lines. After this he was seen running towards the Police Line when a parsee gentleman by name Sorabji saw him coming towards him. The former had a thick stick in his hand and being a bold man he calmly awaited the issue. He told him "Kalekhan, what are you doing? Are you gone mad?" He said "I have killed many persons," and then handing over the sword to him asked for drinking water which having been given, he quietly walked up to the Police station where he was locked up. The commotion and the wailing of the people was terrific, and within a small circle at every hundred or two hundred steps a body lay wounded. As soon as the information reached the station magistrate he arrived at the police station, and soon took the necessary precautions for the safe custody of the murderer. He was soon hand-cuffed and chained. Colonel Morse, commandin g the station, was also present. The mounted police also reached but too late. The Political Agent arrived and then the man was removed to the jail under a strong escort All the wounded were removed to the hospital except three who died almost instantaneously. The man's previous conduct was not bad. He is a good gymnast, and a very expert swordsman and fencer. He had won several prizes at the athletic sports. Arsenic about a tolah was found on his person with which he had evidently determined to put an end to his life after perpetrating his diabolical designs. Inquests were held on the bodies, and verdicts returned accordingly. The following are the names of the killed and wounded :

KILLED.

1. Dost Mahomed's naik. 2. Narayen Jotha. 3. Dhaniasweeper. 4. Bawamian Nanamian, Kotwal. 5. Gopal Wahla.

WOUNDED.

1. Narsing Ramsing, Rajput. 2. Jairam Keshaw, cobbler. 3. Jugjivan Ambaram, goldsmith. 4. Munji Nurst, Brahmin. 5. Premji Mowji, carpenter. 6. Name not known.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 9.

Holdich, Lt.-Col, Bengal, RE, from leave, from England.
Leahy, 2nd Lt, Bombay, R A, to join, from England.
Williams, 2nd Lieut, Bombay, R A, to join, from England.
Sartorius, Lieut, Bombay, Marine Battalion, off station leave.

April 10.

Pease, Lieut, 20th Madras Infantry, on leave, to England, from Kamptee.
East, Brigadier-General, Bengal, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—April 9.

Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, IMS, on duty, to Surat.

April 10.

Taylor, Captain, Bombay, Q M G's Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Coleman, Surgeon, Bengal, IMS, on duty, to Allahabad.
Ogilvie, Captain, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Lucknow.
Rooke, Lieut, Bengal, Wilts Regt, on duty, to Subathee.
Weir, Captain, Bengal, RHA, on duty, to Meerut.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British ship Scottish Dale, 2,059 tons, Captain W. Magie, cleared out yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

The s.s. Twikenham, 1,603 tons, Captain R. M. Cox, will sail to-day for Torre del Anunziata, laden with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers for Aden.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain J. Nash, sailed yesterday for Calcutta *via* Rangoon and Moulmin, laden with a general cargo and Captain Gray and Mr. Boyce, as passengers, for Colombo.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W. Livingstone, from Karachi and Kathiawad Coast, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. O. Milne, Mr. G. A. Tomkinson ; and 348 deck.

The s.s. Chenlston, 1,303 tons, Captain W. J. Sheldrake, sailed from Bombay yesterday for London, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain C. Tyler, Mrs G. Stocker and two infants, Mrs. H. Browne and Mr. H. Sealy.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sutlej	2143	W. D. T. Worcester	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Mandalay	1243	J. S. Corgie	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Belgravia	3274	G. C. Boothby	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Halcon	1842	Newey	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Athens	1493	Robertson	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	W. S. Morgan	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Besagno	1499	A. Dagnino	M	J. F. Ponsont.
„ Waverly	3022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inishowen Head	1936	T. McCalmont	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1757	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ China	1394	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Roota	1912	Grste	P	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

„ Lancaster	1147	J. T. Leggett	Captain.
„ Chenister	1303	W. J. Sheldrake	R. Bomanji
„ Foyle	1581	H. Gasson	B. Bomanji.
„ Isle of St. Ann	2008	Bayle	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Twikenham	1603	Cox	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Ripon	1600	Wright	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Argosine	1833	Morris	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Humber	1172	R. Weighell	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rona	1478	Pope	Visram Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.
	Clan Graham (s).	A. Alexander.	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Chindwara (s)	Nash	Calcutta via Rangoon &c.
	Chenlston (s)	Sheldrake	London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Biagno, for China and Japan.
„ Foyle, for London.
„ Serevia, for China.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.
„ Medea, for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.
„ Java, for Aden and Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—

Steamer Twikenham Cox, for Aden and Torre del Anunziata
„ Hindoo, Edwards, for Coast and C. M andvic.
Ship Scottish Dale, Magie, for Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 9.

For Liverpool.

Belgravia s—1 bale cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 65 bales hemp and 15 bales gunny, M Dayal ; 656 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 35 bales wool, M Dayal ; 100 bales hemp, D Chhaganlal ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kirby Hall s—200 bales cotton fly and droppings, F Limji ; 7 cases Indian curiosities, Latham and Co ; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 22 bales cotton and 80 bales twist waste, G Dwarkadas ; 319 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 130 bales twist waste, N Lallji ; 200 bales hemp, Premji Dayal.

For London.

Husara s—195 cwts buffaloe horns, B Sajan.

Cheniston s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 420 cwts myrabolams, V Hunsraj ; 31 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 144 cwts olibanum, C Hajibhai ; 2 bales hides, B Sajan ; 64 cwts deer horns, H E H Allani ; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 87 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, L Dewji ; 40 cwts olibanum, N Lallji ; 8 cwts ivory, E Passia ; 20 bales skins, H M Joosub and Co.

Masilia s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 320 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co ; 220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 14 cwts wheat and 5 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld.

For Dunkirk.

China s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

Hajeen s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Roota s—2,001 cwts linseed, D Samsoon and Co ; 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Angerton s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed and 120 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Inishowenhead s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, 1,566 cwts rapeseed and 74 cwts linseed, J C Bunsby and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 61 bales cotton fly and droppings, D Virji ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 300 bales hemp, A M Takikhan.

For Havre.

Etna s—900 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Athens s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 76 cwts gum Arabic, J L Kirsten.

Kirby Hall, s—2,001 cwts groundnuts and 3,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 13,500 cwts wheat, and 3,750 cwts tilseed, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa.

Dunbar, s—3,999 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Muir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Kt of St John s—255 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 200 cwts wheat, J L Kirsten.

Singapore, s—200 tons old iron, E Tyabji and Co.

For Torre del Anunziata.

Dunbar, s—1,236 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

For Trieste.

Waverleys—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 440 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Lang Muir and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 420 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Venice.

Waverley s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; bales cotton, 160 Killick Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 810 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Fires in cotton ships.

This subject is discussed at considerable length in the consular report for last year from New Orleans by Mr. de Fonblanque. Many persons will be surprised to hear that the use of the electric light has added a new danger to the ships at New Orleans. Mr. de Fonblanque says, however, that the glasses of the lights are constantly broken, so that the sparks occasioned by a temporary derangement of the connections are blown about among the cotton bales. It appears that 51 fires have occurred in ocean-going cotton ships since 1866, the largest number in any one year being 10. This was in 1879, but there were as many as nine in 1887. The great number of fires in 1879 is set down by Mr. de Fonblanque to the practice prevailing at that time of awarding large sums of money for salvage. In June 1880 three men were convicted of setting fire to the British ship Iron Cross, and it was proved beyond doubt that not in that case only, but in many others, ships had been wilfully fired for the sake of salvage money. The system under which this was possible has now been altered; other causes must therefore be found to explain the numerous fires of last year. It must be borne in mind that fires occur among cotton bales, not only on board ocean-going ships, but in river steamers, in railway trains, and elsewhere, and a good many may be traced to sheer carelessness. Mr. de Fonblanque enumerates various ways in which this carelessness is shown. He adds that, thanks to the exertions of Lloyd's agents at New Orleans, steps have been taken to compel the use of spark-interceptors on steam tugs and railway engines; but so long as cotton is stored on an open "levee" without material protection of any kind, or with only a tarpaulin covering, it will be impossible to guard effectively against either carelessness or crime.

Strawberries from Brittany.

Mr. Andrew E. Ballion, acting British Consul at Brest, reporting to Lord Lytton at Paris, on the trade of his consular district, remarks upon the lack of capital and the total absence of commercial spirit and enterprise which prevails there. Unless the idea, which was ably and persistently advocated by Sir Henry Rainals, late Her Majesty's Consul at Brest, should be carried out, of establishing direct steam communication between Brest and an English port, there is but very remote chance of any great extension of trade in the immediate future. Last year an attempt was made to run fast steamers two or three times a week from Brest to Weymouth for the transport of strawberries, of which immense quantities are grown in the immediate neighbourhood, but partly from the venture having been undertaken somewhat late in the season, and partly from lack of confidence and support on the part of the strawberry shippers, the results were not satisfactory to the owners of the steamers. Another trial will not be made this year unless the necessary support is guaranteed by the shippers in advance. The idea, however, is, in Mr. Baillon's opinion, certainly a good one, and likely to benefit both the shipowners and the fruit-growers. Farm and garden produce generally ought, moreover, to be carried by this route, as it is altogether the best and quickest to all English markets, more particularly those in the north.

Coffee prospects.

There was a great deal of speculation in coffee last year in Brazil. Large contracts were made (says Mr. Consul Ricketts in his report from Rio) for delivery abroad at future dates, and coffee was bought direct from the planter, instead of being obtained in the ordinary way through "commissarios." Prices at one time went as high as 160 per cent. above those of the previous year, and this brought about a reaction. The consumer was unable to pay the prices demanded, and, as Mr. Ricketts puts it, was "accommodated" by dealers in Germany and the United States with an adulterated article. Then came a check in the demand, and a consequent decline in prices, which was aggravated by operators for the fall. The consequence of all this speculation was the complete ruin of many who had contemplated obtaining control of the market, and suspension for a while of the regular routine of commercial transactions. A very large coffee crop is expected in Brazil this summer. This does not depend entirely, however, upon climatic influences. We are warned that the quantity collected will depend, among other things, upon the action taken by the slaves, who, in many places, have already commenced freeing themselves from the yoke of their masters.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, March 23.*)

War Office, Pall-Mall, March 23.

The East Yorkshire Regt—The undermentioned Second Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Ind S C :—G H Hancock, J G Westropp.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut H C Franks, from the 1st West India Regt to be Lieut, vice H T Godden appointed Adjt.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut E Bell has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The Hampshire Regt, Second Lieut R H Nurse has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut H G Carnegy has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light infy)—Lieut A B Sangster has been seconded for service with the Ind S C.

Lieut-Col and Col F B Norman, KCB, Beng S C, has been appointed to command a Brigade of the Bengal Army, with the rank of Brigadier-Genl.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols to be Cols :—T J Cotton, Mad S Corps, F Middlecat, Mad S Corps, E MacDonald Stevenson, Mad S Corps, C J S Cahill, Bo S Corps.

Indian Staff Corps.

Col A H Bramfield, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

India Office, 23rd March, 1888.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of the S C and Ind Mil Forces :—Col R Wheeler, Bengal S C, Col J W M Anderson, Bo S C, Lieut-Col A F Taylor, Beng S C, Lieut-Col C T M Higginson, Beng Cavy, Lieut-Col A T Davis, Beng Inf, Lieut-Col J N Steel, Beng Infy, Lieut-Col R J B Simpson, Mad S C, Major W H McCausland, Mad S C, Surg-Gen W J Moore, CIE, Bo Medical Establishment, Dep Surg-Genl R F Hutchinson, MD, Beng Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer from the Half-Pay List, to the Retired List :—Surgeon-Major W F. Knapp, Bo Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of the grant of a step of honorary rank on retirement to the undermentioned Officers :—

To be Major-General—Col R Wheeler, Beng S Corps.

To be Colonel—Lieut Col C T M Higginson, Bengal Cavy.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major W H McCausland, Mad S C.

To be Surgeon-Genl—Dep Surg-Genl R F Hutchinson, MD, Beng Medical Establishment.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt John Robert Young to be Captain, vice L L Steele, seconded.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Capt W H Young to be Major, vice F Wilmott, retired.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut George W H Le Feuvre to be Capt in succession to Major H C B Farrant, appointed to the Staff.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut the Hon A C E Somerset to be Captain, vice H F M Wilson, seconded; Lieut P L K B Oliphant from the 3rd Batn, the Oxfordshire Light Infy, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut the Hon A C E Somerset.

Staff—Major-Genl H R L Newdigate, C B, to be a Major-Genl on the Staff, to command a Brigade at Gibraltar, vice Major-Genl M Walker, V C, C B, whose period of Staff service is about to expire; Major-Genl W G D Massy, C B, to be a Brigadier-Genl on the Staff, to command the troops in Cylon (which appointment has been substituted for that of Major-Genl on the Staff), vice Major-Genl W O Lennox, VC, C B, Royal Engrs, who is about to vacate that appointment on promotion.

India Office, March 20.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Mily Forces made by the Govts in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Majors—Capt R K Ridgeway, V C, Capt G L Eliot, Capt J B Lynch, Capt R Gordon, Capt C W J Hingston.

To be Captain—Lieut J W B Meade.

Bengal Infantry.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major A C Bigg-Wither, Major H J Lawrence, Major W Loch, Major B Wemyss.

Madras Staff Corps.

To be Majors—Capt B H Pollard, Capt C H E Adamson, Capt Edward Arthur Egerton Wylly.

Madras Infantry.

To be Col—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army—J Gordon Cloete.

To be Lieut-Cols—Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. R H T Hill, Major R Stokoe, Major H M Dale.

Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Majors—Capt F B Peile, Capt J Grant, Capt H E Feuton, Capt R H Daniell, Capt E L Elliot, D S O.

Bombay Infantry.

To be Lieut-Col—Major C J A Yates.

Indian Army.

To be Cols—Lieut-Col G T Halliday, Bengal Cavalry; Lieut-Col N F Parker, Bengal Infy; Lieut-Col C S Hodgson, Bengal Infantry.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
per Sirloin lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 3
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Breast large	0 2 6	0 2 0
Do. small	0 2 3	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigs feet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 8 0

Sugar—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 9

Bread—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6

Fruits—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 8
Do. Small per each	0 3
Pomeloes, large, each	1
Do. small, each	
Guavas, large, per dozen	
Do. small, per dozen	
Orange, large, per dozen	
Do. small, per dozen	
Grapes, white per seer	
Melons, water, large, each	
Plantains, large, red, per	
Do. small, red, per	
Do. large, yellow	
Do. small, yello	
Limes, sweet, per do	
Do. sour, per do	
Pomegranate, Mus	
Do. Bon	
Do. Payree,	
Do. Coma	
Flowers, mixed, per	
Chekoos per dozen	

Grain—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	3 4 0
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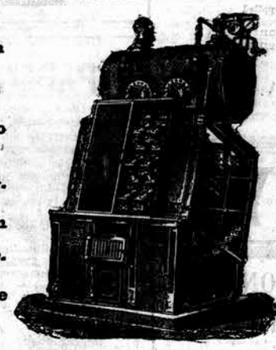

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS { "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites. / "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa. / "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic. / "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states, acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is 'an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It evidently appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. 'Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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F. H. BOWDEN.

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

J. Henry

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

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Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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THIS SPLENDID TONIC

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Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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ALL RUBY-JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
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